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VOL. VIII, NO. 267 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920		
6ht Nov.	.. Syria †..	6,633
13th ,,	.. Kashmir ..	8,841
20th ,,	.. Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11,430
27th ,,	.. Mongola ..	8,056
29th ,,	.. Merkara † ..	8,235
4th Dec.	.. Karkunda ..	10,118
11th ,,	.. Malwa ..	10,883
18th ,,	.. Kalyan ..	8,987
25th ,,	.. Mantua ..	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	.. China ..	7,932
8th ,,	.. Caledonia ..	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
15th Nov..	Dunera ..	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st Nov. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a.m.
3rd ,, ..	Bamora ..	Karachi and P. Gulf ports
4th ,, ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
8th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
9th ,, ..	Barala ..	Bushehr direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yokogawa Maru	S. Takiguchi.	4141	5th Nov.	14th Nov
Tsushi Maru	M. Tomita.	6446	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Jinshi Maru	Kubo	3195	30th Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Merally Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kosado Maru	T. Watanabe	22nd Nov.	2nd Dec

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BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.

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Second Class	,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.

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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

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THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.. Rs. 10,00,0[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. Rs. 1,00,00,000/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Mathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods as the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. M. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,690,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	SWATOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWSEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Mul'an City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.

Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.

Bills for Collection accepted.

Every description of Banking business undertaken.

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INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
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ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 76,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Post Box No. 88,
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The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
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Trial order is earnestly solicited.

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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier!
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Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
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S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan.
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
A bottle in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
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It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with 1 anna stamp to—
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Circular Road, CALCUTTA. B.

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Royal Yakuti.

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Huge stocks of cooking stoves of various types and all kinds of heating stoves on sale at rockbottom prices.

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REMARKABLE VALUE

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This Hair Dye is the best cheapest and easiest in use.
Price One phial Re. 1.
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On remittance of As 4 a sample phial is sent free of postage.

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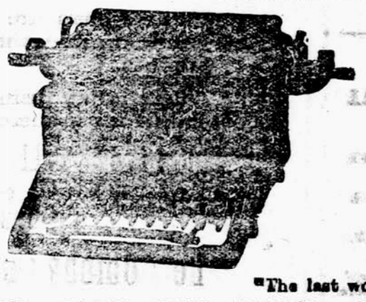

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STRAND WIRE.
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TOOL STEEL.
EXPANDING METAL
SPELTER.
RIVETS and NAILS. etc.

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This unparalleled and ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles, carefully tested and standardised by expert analysis and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory, and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings wont to Spirit and Energy, Melanchelia, Rheumatism, Gout, Patalysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints and irregularities, men's and women's Ills, etc. It is the most potent Panacea for diseases and a guaranteed Specific for complants arising from Impure Blood, Intemperance and such like. It imparts New Life and Energy, by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna Loha and certain indigenous vegetable drugs. This can be taken also as a tonic by every one of either Sex, without any rertriction of Diet, Season or Climate. Complete directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial 60 pills, (for a complete cure). Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only. V. P. P. Extra.

APPLY TO:—**The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy'**
Post Box No. 151, MADRAS.
Telegraphic Address—"Kalpan" Madras.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.
REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
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Can be had of all dealers
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
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Selected:— Crockery, Cutlery, Glass and Electro-plateware.

TABLE CENTRES AND DECORATIONS. FITTED LUNCH AND TIFFIN BASKETS.

OIL AND ELECTRIC LAMPS AND FITTINGS. HIGH CLASS FITTED SUIT CASES.

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Notice:—STOCK CLEARING SALE, Pathephon Machines and Records
Double Discs, Re. 1 each.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE to parents on Sex-Hygiene, Birth Control (Family limitation), etc. Apply with ½ anna stamp to Box, No. 1361, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6107

FREE—Two months advertising in leading local European hotel. Only local firms having something good to offer Foreign travellers, need apply. Apply Box No. 1339, Advr. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6017

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN on Saturday evening at the Civil vs. Military Match from Mr. Baker's Coat Rs. 400 in G. C. notes and papers. Will anybody who can throw any light on the matter, communicate with Mr. B. WRIGHT, Ford Service Depot, Worli. The coat was left behind when Mr. Baker was injured and carried off the field. Suitable Reward offered. 6126

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TWO TYPISTS, good prospects and handsome salary. Apply stating salary to Box No. 1362, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6119

WANTED—A retired P.W.D. ACCOUNTANT or HEAD CLERK for an engineering firm. Apply Box No. 1363, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6112

WANTED—Intelligent and active COURT CLERK, one thoroughly experienced with general Court work need only apply to Box No. 1351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6074

DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted for Engineering Firm in Bombay, experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Write giving particulars of experience, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1367, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 6130

WANTED—Two experienced ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSORS. Pay according to qualifications apply personally, between 3 and 5 p.m. to "W" c/o. Bombay Commercial Museum, Girgaum, Bombay. 6114

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of a Black Stone Crude Oil Engine. Apply stating minimum pay expected and experience to Box 1331, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9569

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced HINDU ASSISTANT with Managing ability, having fair knowledge of Gujarati accounts and English correspondence. Security required for Rs. 2,000. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per month according to qualifications. Aply Box No. 1319, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5128

WANTED—A competent LINEN-KEEPER, thoroughly conversant with keeping stock book of hotel lien. Only those who have actually worked in such capacity in hotels or hospitals need apply, stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6011

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Goraksha Mandal, Ltd., Calcutta, (a company to be floated with a capital of one Crore of rupees for the preservation of cows, Dairy—farming, etc.), only men with experience of office managment and a good knowledge of dairy farming need apply. A fair knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5693

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced youth well up in office routine seeks WORK in mornings and evenings can correspond independently and type well. Apply to Box No. 1352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle." 6075

WELL EDUCATED MAHOMEDAN YOUTH of good family wants immediate EMPLOYMENT, Bombay or Foreign. Two years' business experience. Good administrater-organised. Can pick up any line easily to Box No. 1355, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6066

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5785

WANTED—Secondhand MOTOR CARS. Apply MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. 6079

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE. ACCOMMODATION about 600 to 1,000 sq. ft. in Fort. Apply Box No. 1366. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6129

WANTED PURCHASER of Steam large coals,. Guaranteed delivery. Railway receipt ready. Apply to V. A. DASS & Co., Ujjain City, Central India. 6066

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING, SLIDING and SURFACING LATHE, 24ft. to 32ft. long with box type gap bed complete with all chucks change wheels and overhead driving. Please apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5960

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER CAR, Model 1916, 7 seater with necessary, accessories in sound condition and working order. Apply Box No. 1347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 6056

FOR SALE—200 SHARES of Rs. 100 each in R. G. Baldock, Ltd., Byculla, Bombay. Intending buyers may send their offers to Box No. 1289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5814

FOR SALE—CLOCKS and TIME PIECES by Apsonia and other maker at wholesale rates. SUNDERDAS & CO., in Madanpura, Lalchimney Mills, Lamington Road Bombay. 5907

FRESH STOCKS—PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT, Hubbucks White Zinc Paint, Primus Stoves, Bedsteads etc., etc. just arrived per S. S. NIRVANA. For prices and particulars apply Importer KODAL AGENCY, 371 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6010

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL, "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities, Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

FOR SALE—A well established and going concern, dealing in PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, MEDICINES, &c., is TO BE SOLD, very small stock in balance. Big shop. Excellent Business locality. Near Crawford Market. For particulars write to Box No. 1355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6084

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 450 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITers imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay new are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 130 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SHOPS in Mangaldas Market. Apply to SECRETARY, The Bombay Cloth Market Co. Ltd. 50/52, Shaik Memon, Street. 6106

TO SUB-LET.—First floor of Karanj Building, Ahmedabad. For rent, etc., apply: THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., 3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 6024

TO BE LET—Airy large ROOMS for offices; immediate possession. Apply personally to SMETHAM, BYRNE & CO., 18, Churchgate Street. 5885

LAND 20 ft. by 40 ft. in Tarwadi Lane, near Cheera Bazar, new shaded and enclosed by iron sheets available for any purpose. Terms moderate. Apply Dr. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon. 6113

HORNBY ROAD SHOP, opposite Whiteway Laidlaw, Front Portion, furnished with fancy show cases and furniture. Apply Box No. 1364, Advtt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6115

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice. Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6003

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation near Club Road, Byculla, at Agripada Chawl Street, Plot No. 147, Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply to SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. 6081

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at ANDHERI, 10 minutes' walk from the station on Gundevli side road and also a bungalow on block system 3 minutes' walk from MATUNGA ROAD STATION (G. I. P. Ry) Apply to Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." or Telephone No. 2836. 5653

TO BE LET—Two FLATS, consisting of Dining, Drawing, 2 Bed rooms and Bath rooms cook house, W. C. and Electric Light, Top floor, "Vasant Building," Opposite G. I. P. Parel. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to:—THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Morarjee Gocouldas S. & W. Co., Ld., Separibaugh, Parel, Bombay. 6019

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India). 5461

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from 10th November, 1920, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease to run on the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 1st November 1920. 6023

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 1350

NOTICE,

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

BEFORE voting for any candidates, the voter has, as stated in the published regulations, to sign the counterfoil side of his voting paper before a gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer. Mamlatdars, Sub-Judges, Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, Assistant and Additional Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, Judges and Presidency Magistrates are such Gazetted Officers.

2. The Government of India have been asked to allow also Justices of the Peace and all Magistrates. Voters may postpone voting if they so wish for a few days till orders are published.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.
Electoral Office.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1920. 6045

NOTICE.

THE following subordinates are required, experienced in Railway Construction Works. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 15-11-1920. Employment is temporary and subject to termination on a month's notice from either side:—

(1) One Supervisor on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(2) Three Overseers on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(3) One Draftsman on Rs. 100 per month capable to make out estimates and completion drawings for finished works.

None need apply unless they had considerable experience in Railway Construction Works and unless prepared to stay at least for six months.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar, 30th October, 1920. 5999

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have sanctioned an interim Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Ordinary Share and Rs. 3-8-0 per Preference Share, which will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 12th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 12th to THURSDAY the 18th November, 1920, both days inclusive.

Owing to the Postal strike, local shareholders are requested to take delivery of their Dividend Warrants from the Company's Office. Up-country Shareholders will have their Dividend Warrants posted as usual.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5933

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 8th day of November 1920 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting Clause VI of such Memorandum of Association.
2. That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing atricles thereof.

And Notice is hereby also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit as special Resolutions the above-mentioned Resolutions.

A copy of the new Articles of Association has been posted to each shareholder.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
The 21st day of October, 1920. 5884

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN, who was validly nominated on the 13th October, 1920, as a candidate for the Nasik District Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, has withdrawn his candidature by a written and signed communication dated the 1st November, 1920, and delivered to the Returning Officer on the same date.

This publication is made in accordance with the provisions of Regulation Part II 3 (2) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.

C. H. BRISTOW,
Ag. Collector and Returning Officer, Nasik.
Dated 1st November, 1920. 6020

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 8th November, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
C. K. LALAN & CO.,
Agents.
233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 28th October, 1920. 5892

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st December, 1920, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1902. 6000

WANTED.

MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay carrying on Clearing Agency Business are invited to take up Clearing Agency Work to clear English Material arriving from England for Jamnagar Railway and Jamnagar-Dwarka Extension now under construction.

Particulars of works to be carried out:—

(1) To receive English Material from Home Steamers.
2) To pay Customs and other charges on behalf of the Railway.
(3) To load the consignments in trucks and despatch to Jamnagar.

Firms willing to take over this work are invited to send in their terms in a sealed cover to the undersigned before 20th November, 1920. The covers should be superscribed "Terms and conditions for clearing agency for Jamnagar Railway."

R. PESTONJI,
for Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Manager's Office,
Jamnagar, 26th October, 1920. 5902

NOTICE.

REFORMS ELECTIONS.

ELECTORS and CANDIDATES should note that it is finally decided that the Bombay Legislative Council Elections will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1920, from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. as under:

NON-MAHOMEDANS: CITY.

(a) South: A and C Wards—In the Drill Hall beside the Bombay Municipality Offices.
(b) South: D Ward—In the Elphinstone High School. Both (a) and (b) are in Cruishank Road opposite the Esplanade Maidan.
(c) North: B, E, F and G Wards—In the Victoria Garden Museum, Byculla.

Mahomedans: Town Hall in Fort.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 25th October, 1920. 5833

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1922 of the wagons detailed below:—

5'—6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
1200 of type A1 length 21' 0".
800 of type A2 length 24' 6".
200 of type A3 length 27' 7".

5' 6" GAUGE—OPEN.
50 of type C1 length 19' 6".
200 of type C2 length 23' 0".
30 of type C3 length 26' 0".

METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
100 of type MA1 length 18' 0"
100 of type MA2 length 20' 0"
100 of type MA3 length 21' 6".

METRE GAUGE—OPEN.
50 of type MC1 length 18' 0".
50 of type MC2 length 20' 0".
50 of type MC3 length 18' 0".
50 of type MC4 length 20' 0".

The types quoted are those of the I.R.C.A. standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, Railway Board, Simla; also copies of the drawings on payment of Re. one per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender. 6091

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RUBBLE FOR SALE.

IN FORJEIT STREET. Please apply to the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A. etc., (Lond.)
Architects, Engneers and Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 5-11-1920. 6092

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Divali), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5996

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works (1) in making and repairing road at Tamarind Lane, (2) resurfacing with metal 3" thick roads (1) at Kazi Sayad Street, (2) Nagdevi Street, (3) Clerk Road, (4) Girgaum Back Road, (5) Mazagaon Road, (6) Victoria Road, (7) New Purbhadevi Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.B.,
6120 Ag. Executive Engineer.

FOR SALE.

TWO REFUSE MOTOR LORRIES. Specification can be had from the Storekeeper. The Lorries are open to inspection at the Municipal Office premises. Offers will be received till 25th November, 1920.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
4th November, 1920. 6128

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MARSHALL D'SOUZA, senior partner of the firm of Marshall Brothers, 32, Tamarind Lane, Bombay has in consiquence of his old age and long illness, retired from the above firm and business from the 1st instant and he has now no concern interest or claim whatsoever in the said firm. The business of the said firm will now be carried on by Mr. J. H. D'Souza the other partner under the same name and style viz., "Marshall Brothers" to whom the entire business now belongs and who will be responsible for the same.

MARSHALL BROTHERS.
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 6105

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day commenced business also as gold and Silver Brokers and Commission Agents.

DEVKARAN NANJEE.
Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 8th November, 1920, Dhanterash Samvat 1976 (1976).
Nanjee Building,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telephone No. 83
Bazar Office at Petit's Chawl
Marwari Bazar
Telephone No. 2169
Telegraphic Address:—SEAWORTHY. 6116

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 55-58, Ezra Street, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statutory Report of the Directors, and of transacting such business as Indian Companies Act 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.

By order of the Board,
KELVIN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
55-58, Ezar Street,
Calcutta, 30th October, 1920. 6125

THE ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED to hold a DINNER of the members of the Elphinstonian Society on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December at the Elphinstone College. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to be present. A portrait of the late Prof. O. V. Muller, the founder of the Society, will be unveiled the same evening. Members intending to attend are requested to communicate with Prof. D. D. KANGA, Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay. 6127

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 8th Nov. 1920. 6122

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Large stock of Art paper. Morocco leather, etc., worth Rs. 6,000 is to be disposed of Apply for particulars to MANAGER, STATE PRINTING PRESS, Bhavnagar, before 12th November, 1920. 6117

WANTED

WANTED—A PLOT OF LAND 50 yards square or similar area in Mazagaon District preferred, suitable for erecting a godown, on a monthly rental for a long lease (say 30 years). Apply Box No. 1365, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6118

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Sleater Road, Grant Road, on MONDAY the 15th November, 1920, at 3-40 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolution will be submitted for consideration and for being passed.

RESOLUTION.

The clause 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following be substituted in place thereof:—

"The qualification of a Director of the Company shall at the time of his appointment and thenceforth during his continuance in office, be holding five shares at the least in his own right and the remuneration of a Director shall be Rupees fifty, (and that of the Chairman Rupees Seventy-five) for every meeting of the Directors, attended by him."

Should the resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as special resolution as a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened hereafter.

Per Pro. ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALJEE & CO.,
N. DWARKADAS,
6121 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the company at Canada Building, Home Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, for the purpose of confirming the following Extraordinary resolutions which were passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company.

(1) That clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Messrs. Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Messrs. Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." wherever they occur in the said clause and that the words "In consideration of the services rendered by them in promoting this Company" occurring in lines 10 and 11 of the said clause be deleted.

That the Directors may be authorised to take steps to have the above alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company confirmed by the court.

(2) Clause 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.

(3) That the Article 115 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.)

(4) That the draft agreement annexed as schedule A. to the said Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the name of "Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy" in place of the words "W. T. Halai" wherever it occurs in the said draft agreement and by substituting the words "Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co. "In place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halia & Co. where they occur in the said draft and by deleting the words "in consideration of the firm of Pilani Wadia Halai & Co. having promoted and brought about the formation of the said Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd. "which occur in line 9 of the said agreement.

(5) The Board is hereby authorised on behalf of the company to execute the agreement so amended in favour of Messrs. Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1920.
By Order Of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.
Agents.
6048.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDULAL AMBARAM DOCTOR, late of Ahmedabad and Insurance Agent .....Deceased.

MANEKLAL AMBARAM DOCTOR, of Ahmedabad, a Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ahmedabad at present temporarily residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Acting Registrar.
(Sd.), W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of October, 1920.
MESSRS. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6124

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transshipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September

S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

2962

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD:

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Esplanade Road (86, Medows Street), Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution:—

Should the Resolution be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

"That the Article 8 be cancelled and the following be substituted in its place.

"That the remuneration of the Directors including the Director Ex-Officio shall be Rs. 50 to each Director for every Meeting of the Board attended by him."

By order of the Board,

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1920.

5948

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO. LTD.

PROCEEDING of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m.

(Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.)

The Notice convening the meeting having been read:—

It was proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Firth and carried by the requisite majority:

That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New shares of Rs. 10 each.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Saha and carried by the requisite majority:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—

(a) The shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the shares of the Company already issued excepting only that such shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June, 1920.

(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such condition as the Directors may think proper.

(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by Shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. B. C. Bhattacharyya through his Attorney, Mr. F. Stratton, and carried by the requisite majority:—

The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman.

5790

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MARTEN GEORGE JOSEPH, the proprietor of the "Guardian Press," situate at 139, Khetwadi Main Road, has contracted to sell to our client the said press with the good will thereof including all machinery, papers, stationery, inks and other stock relating to the same. All persons having any claim on or to the said Bombay Guardian Press, whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, withing 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be then considered as waived.

It is hereby also notified that the said Marten George Joseph shall alone be liable to pay all debts and liabilities of the said press incurred on or before the 1st November, 1920, and shall be entitled to recover all outstandings due before that date.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1920.

THAKOREDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has agreed to conduct the management of the Guardian Press.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1920.

M. G. JOSEPH.

Bombay. 6068

PUBLIC NOTICE

WANTED.

WANTED—A few GRADUATES for the Khairpur High School. Those who have passed with science or mathematics as their optional subjects will be preferred Salaries according to qualifications and teaching experience. Good prospects. Please apply sharp, with true copies of testimonials, to

ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, M.A.,
Principal,
Khairpur High School.

Khairpur Mir's (Sindh).
1st November, 1920.

6064

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY that Mr. JOSHI MAYASHANKAR SURJI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, our client free from all incumbrances, of all and singular the piece of land and hereditaments with messuage tenement and building standing thereon situate at Doongri, Jao De Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever into or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, lien, gift, trust, sale; lease, underlease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, opposite the High Court of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Doongri, Jao De Souza Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 589, New No. 6250; Old Survey No. 958-59, New Survey No. 2275 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. B/1789, Street No. 80-84 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 1st Coombharwada Road, on or towards the South by the property of Liladhar Waghji, on or towards the West by the property of Khetoo Manji and on or towards the East by De Souza Street.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1920.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
For Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai,
6103 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Sayad Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani,
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th November, next at 2 p.m. (S.T. sel by Public Auction at Mr. Khan's Bungalow, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome made to order, teakwood, blackwood and mahogonized furuiture, by Wimbridge, extra large size telescopic dining table in 13 pieces, with leather cower by Evans, Fraser, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, large and small, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, large Brussels carpet, Persian carpet rugs, fancy tiled top teapoys, palm stands, drawing room silk lined suite, Chesterveld silk lined sofas, easy chairs and rocking chairs, artistic made large and small cabinets, rich Chinese, porcelain and Doulton vases, solid silverware, fancy mahoganized Louis XV pattern painted glass, folding screens, Queen Ann pattern glass door silver show case, very rich corner mirror back cabinets, fancy artistic made wall Gerondoles large pier glasses, ebonized and Rose wood cottage piano, by Knake and Rose, mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine iron cradles, cloth and gown presses dress, and wash-hand tables, rich engravings, and oil paintings, electric hall, table and wall lamps, electric ceiling fans, very rich marble figures with pillars, bronze figures with electric lights, ice chest, Singapore cane furniture, wall clocks, garden pots, one grand father's clock, terracota figures, fancy painted glass partitions, marble stools, verandah benches, automatic and canvas purdahs, copper water boilers, etc., etc.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

One 20 H.-P. "Maxwel" Landaulette in very good order.

One 16 H.-P. "Fiat," Landaulette in very good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHAUPATI WALKESHWAR ROAD.
Suit No. 2498 of 1920..
Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.
vs.
Hajee Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 13th Novemzer 1920 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties.

All these two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2299.42 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Daruwallia and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be leased to Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni which said piece of land is known as plots Nos. 8 and 9 on the Dadyseth Charity estate at Chowpati and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 329 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (11 Street Nos. 369-391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

It being Public Holiday on Wednesday the 10th inst. the weekly sale of the surplus stock of the Board of Industries and Munitions at Haji Bunder: Sewree, will take pice on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 12th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder Sewree, the following:—

A large lot of steel Mild Angles 4 x 3 x ½ about 60 tons. Steel Mild Angles 1¼ x 1¼ x 3/16 about 38 cwt.; a lot of M. S. odd lengths of different sizes; Manilla Rope; Wheels, axletrees, gun limber; ammunition wagons; knee boots; tin scrap, iron scrap, brass and iron screws, and B. S. & S. S. Electric wire and steel wire.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN FIRST CLASS MARBLE STATUTORY AND ARTISTIC WORKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of Nov. 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms a choice collection of Italian Statutory representing Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer: Group of plying children on green marble column, the children and dog on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl" and "Poetry" for electrical fittings, large Lyons and Sphynix, Neptune, Vanity, Pairs of Cups and Urns for Gates, Birds baths, Fountain, Benches, Tables Statues representing Motherhood, The Nail Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects, besides white and coloured columns.

The above are works of High Class art and are suitable for large city and country houses and parks.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with the mill house and other buildings and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14361, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2363, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Oart formerly known as Bhoy Rassool's Oart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and on the East of the road from Bandra to Andheri, is by a recent admeasurement seven thousand six hundred and fifty (7,650) square yards ir thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 161, Pot Nos. 20-21-24-29-33-34 and which piece of land is entered under Entry No. 2336 and belongs to Messrs. Rustamji Hormusji Modi and Homrusji Kooverji Modi, the living executors of late Mr. Jehangir Rustamji Modi's will.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Meherwanji Kollah and Co., 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 90 C/S OF HORSE-NAILS NO. 4, 5 AND 6 OF "LION" BRAND.
TO-DAY.
High Court Suit No. 1931 of 1920.
Abdul Husein Jiwaji
v/s.
Dayashanker Laxminarayan.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Daya bhai and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Abdul Husein Jiwaji Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONTAY, the 8th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

90 c/s each of 10 packets of Horse Nails Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of "Lion" brand will be sold by Ppublic Auction in persuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 14th September 1920.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November 1920.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF "RENAULT" MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road opposite The Fire Brigade in Sleater Coach Factory by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor T. D. W. Gillespie Esq. the following:—

One "Renault" (French make) motor car 4-seater, 4 cylinders No. 2446.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to the time of sale and delivery to be taken on the next day.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 8th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1920 AT 2-30 P.M

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FURNITURE ON DIVALI.

At Bohra Bazar Street Holi Chakla, in the Rath House, in the lane opposite to Bhatia Baug, Fort.

Auction Sale of teak and blackwood artistic nicely polished furniture.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th Nov. 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, teak and blackwood specially made highly polished latest designed furniture including rich satin lined drawing room suites reclining single sofa, easy chair, cushion chair dining table and chairs, glass and penal door cupboards tiled and plain teapoys, blackwood centre table and double almyrahs, office writing table, revolving chair, cane chairs, window and door curtains, hat and umbrella stand, verandah setty, galicha, carpets fire proof safe with stand, sweet toned harmonium etc. etc.

Property of a private gentleman.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 753 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co., at their shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jesraj.

Ex. S. S. "Nawab."

R. Ralle Bombey made in Java—753 bags Java white Sugar.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAHS AND JEWELLERS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE REALLY VALUABLE AND RARE COLLECTION OF JEWELLERY BELONGING TO THE LEADING FIRM OF MADRAS JEWELLERS.

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lacs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas & Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their Office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road, on and after the 16th instant.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of very valuable vacant piece of land in front of the Gorbandar Road Ville Parle.

Under instructions from the executors of late Sheth Jehangir Rustamji Modi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the abovementioned valuable property at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1920, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

The whole of the piece or parcel of the vacant land, situate on the front of Gorbandar Road, Ville Parle and on the east of the road from Bandra to Andheri, is by a recent admeasurement seven thousand six hundred and fifty (7,650) square yards ir thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 161, Pot Nos. 20-21-24-29-33-34 and which piece of land is entered under Entry No. 2336 and belongs to Messrs. Rustamji Hormusji Modi and Homrusji Kooverji Modi, the living executors of late Mr. Jehangir Rustamji Modi's will.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Meherwanji Kollah and Co., 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Government Auctioneers, 23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES AT NO. 3 SHED ALEXZANDRA DOCK.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address by order of the military forwarding officer, the following unclaimed packages such as old clothing, bottles, tools oil tins Lime Juice Machinery, brushes, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day 7, & 9-30 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE OBTAINED AN ENTIRELY NEW COPY OF THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION:

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce. 5000 ARTISTS, 500 HORSES, 50 LIONS requisitioned to make up the caste. Produced by the CINES Co. of Rome. 8 Reels!! 2 Hours' Programme!!

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
PRESENTS
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTOR
IN
THE BEGGAR PRINCE

An Unusual Story of a Fisherman who became a Prince and a Prince who became a Beggar.

A Twentieth century romance with all the charm of the old Arabian Nights.

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST

TROTTING THRU TURKEY
A POLLARD COMIC
TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinees on Bank Holidays Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICE
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOED.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OE THE CULTURED.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The 5 Reel photoplay
"The Gray Wolf's Ghost."
A dramatization of Bret Harte's story "Maruja."

How the superstition of the half-crazed Spaniard led him to the murder of the Yankee land-grabber and the attempted extermination of the American lover of his young mistress, with his own spectacularly tragic end, brings to a climax one of the most graphic and picturesque dramas ever filmed.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC
"Good Night Ladies."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

SPECIALLY DURING THIS FESTIVE DIVALI WEEK

Messrs K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons a wonderfully sublime Paramount Arteraft Picture

"The Miracle Man"

Unbiased critics have hailed this Picture as a screen masterpiece and one of the ready great motion pictures of modern times. Telling a stupendous story of universal appeal, it is one of those rare products of the screen that hold an audience spellbound from start to finish.

TO-NIGHT-AND THIS WEEK!
A Drma Devine—a Story Sublime—
(8 Reels—8000 feet.)

THE whole of life illumined! The flesh, the blood, the soul of living men and women—sinning, struggling, loving.

A PICTURE OF A TRUE
"MAHATMA"

The man who achieved Miracles by his simple FAITH!

The reek of the underworld, the lure of the sea, the breath of the fields in summer. Fused, with a thousand smiles and tears into a great dramatic entertainment that will live forever in your heart. Come!

Let all who are hopelessly materialistic come and realise what an elevated soul can at times achieve.

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

YOU come out of the Underworld! The Patriarch is a REAL Mahatma! Cripples, given up hopelessly by Science beget new Forms, new Strength new Life!

Souls steeped in Sin, Vice and Evil rise at his bidding reformed in Body and Mind, avowed to the Path of Righteousness!

West-End Cinema

(New Charney Road)
Four shows To-night; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BEST TWO-REELER COMEDY IN MANY MOONS
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'THE ADVENTURER'
AND
MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"The Gentle Intruder"

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL.

BRISK AS EVER!

The Marvellous, Magnetic Super-Serial of the Universal Company, the

"MOONRIDERS"

is going headlong on its triumphant course.

The Sixth Instalment devolops somewhat startling situations.

The Programme includes a 2—Reel Drama featuring MISS GIBSON and a 2—Reel Farce starring the most unusual character on the screen Mrs. JOE MARTIN, the she-monkey bride of the world—renowned performing ape.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

THE RAGE OF BOMBAY.
Fillis' Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR SECOND
Grand change of Programme
MONDAY NOVEMBER 8th at 9-30 p. m.
By Request
THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE.
In their most Clever and Daring Ariel Act ever Witness
HAJI ALI.
The wonderful Egyptian Marvel, will Swallow live frogs in this Programme.
COL. FILLIS'
Will introduce some of his Clever Trick Ponies.
Mons. Rougal and his wonderful Performing Bears.
NEW HORSE ACTS! NEW ANIMAL ACTS!!
EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m.
MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAYS at 5 p. m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION for DIVALI HOLIDAYS
Grand matinees will take place on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Nov. 9-10-11.
Children half price to Matinees only.
Popular prices and Booking at Rose and Co., Fort.
Booked seats should be occupied as early as possible as they cannot in kept open after 5-30 and 10 p. m. respectively.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45.
WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF

Dr. Richard Rowe

and Company

In the most sensational novel and entertaining show ever seen.

KEILDERSON
Ventriloquist and Impersonator.

MYSTIC MORA
In her bewildering and unique seance SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS
Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening.

KOKO
The Dainty Queen of Magic.

THE MODERN DELILAH
Mora while in a cataliptic sensation 20 times her own weight

POPULAR PRICES.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m, at the Theatre.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present
To-night & This Week ! !

"THE SEVEN SWANS"

A Dazzling Picture of the Fairy Land !
FOR THIS WEEK—DIVALI WEEK !
AT THE

"GLOBE"!

And there you'll find your old sweetheart, again. Perhaps only in mind through the lapse of a memory clouded by the years ut a picture just the same of the sweetheart of other days who speculated with ou whether the fairy prince or the bad "ogre" would "live happy ever after." You'll live the "old days" over again when you see this wonderful picture staged with the hand of a magician at our theatre this week.

A GLORIOUS FAIRY-FANTASY !

"The Seven Swans" will be seen at the GLOBE THEATRE where Dainty Marguerite Clark will show you how to knit garments which will transform these Swans into Handsome Young Princes. Come and let her teach you how to do it.

Dove in the Land of Make-believe with Marguerite Clark. Revel with her in this wonder-story with itsmagic settings. A picture that shall stir up memories of other days and make you witb it would never end.

"THE SEVEN SWANS"

A Comedy in the Programme !

Four Shows To-night—5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

ONE BICYCLE AS A PRIZE !

Please note—During this Divali Week Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to give in prize one brand new Bicycle to all their Patrons who come to see this Picture at the Globe from to-day upto Friday next (12th November)—both days inclusive. The Patrons will kindly retain the counterparts of their Admission Tickets, which will be duly numbered. The Great Prize will be drawn on Friday 12th November in the 7 p.m. Show. The Management will go on carefuly collecting the Prize Tickets during all the seven days, and our Patrons are assured that the drawing will be perfectly a bona-fide one. All the classes of the Globe, except the Two-Anna Class, are entitled to the Prize. The result of the Prize will be declared in all the newspapers on Saturday the 13th November.

The Bicycle will be seen in the Globe Compound from To-day.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Bombay's popular picture rendezvous

The Cinema Majestic

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM

presents

the most magnificent picture of

the year,

A Prince of Bharat

A great Super-Nordisk production

a picture beautiful presenting European fairies in INDIAN DRESS in AN INDIAN DRAMA.

A picture far the people of India and those beyond seas.

Four Shows daily at ;

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Extra Shows at 3-30 on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	210
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	17.68
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel	43.00
New York 8 p.m. (Closing is in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	20.50
Mar.	20.30
May	20.17
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan	19.91
Mar.	19.76

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	—5.82
Dec.	15.
Jan.	15.01
Feb.	14.86
March	14.71
April	14.61
May	14.51
June	14.41
July	14.32
August	14.16
Sept.	13.96
Oct.	13.77

Tone :—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	9.60
" " Fully Good	9.50
" " Fine	9.90
" No. 1 Comra Good	11.25
" " " Fully Good	12.25
" " " Fine	12.40
" Broach Good M.G.	12.76
" " "	13.25
" Scinde Good	13.85
" " Fully Good	7.62
" " Fine	8.52

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3rd.

Daily Receipts at all U. S. Ports	702,000
" Exports to Great Britain	31,000
" " to Continent	76,000
Futures at New York Jan.	20.75
" " Mar.	20.60
" " May	20.30
Tone :—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	22.10
" " Orleans	20.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	20.01
" " Mar.	19.82
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 3/8
Demand Bills	3.42.87
Silver Commercial Bars	—
U. S. Mixed Refined	65½
Do. Foreign	63½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 3rd.

Rentes 3%	55½
Bar Silver Spot	53½
" 2 months hence	53½
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian and American buying. buyers satisfied. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	110/2
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/8
Canada 3%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	41
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans	54½
Government Securities 5%	102
On London at Paris—France	55.03

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£16 3/8
Hongkong Bank	—
National Bank	—

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 3rd.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£6 8
Victory Bonds 4%	£734
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£82 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	121

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sellers Nov.-Dec.	£33
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Dull	£16½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	302
Cottonseed, Bombay (round delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec.	£12
Tora Rapeseed.—Nov.-Dec Sellers	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£86
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91½
Copper Braziers	£150
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	49
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. sellers	50/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51
Tone :—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	1/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Paid Buyers	1/2
Tone :—Steady after Flat.	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/4.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 111.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/8.
D. D. on London 1/8-1/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/9.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 175.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 163.
American Cross rate dol. 2.41.
Paris Cross rate Frs. 56.70.
London Silver spot D. 53-7/8.
London Silver forward D. 53-5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 50/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 62.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 62.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 64.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady with moderate business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2600, By. Cotton 1045, By. Dyeing 2925, Cent. India 4620 xd, Century 1000, Colaba Land 2550, Crescent 622/8, Currimbhoy 1235, David 1642/8, Fazulbhoy 1752/8, Finlay 1075 xd, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 662/8, Kasturchand 1875, Kohinoor 3530, New Great 880, Pearls 1065, Phoenix 930, Shapurji 405, Simplex 810, Swan 1050 xd, Swadeshi 4330.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 765, By. Burma 660, By. Burma N I 297/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 17, By. Tramway 697/8, By. Steam 422/8, Bundi Cement 41, Ind Cement 350, Katni ord 230, Katni def 1150, New India Ins. 27, Shivrajpur 35/8, Tata ord 125, Tata def 680, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 240, Tata Bank 32/8, Scindia Steam 6 dis.

MARK WHAT SAY

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS
THE RUSH AND THE CRUSH
FOLLOW THE CROWD AT

SHANGHVI STORES.

FINAL SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

YOU WILL BE BENEFITTED

PIECE GOODS & CUT TO CLEAR

WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND OUR SALES.

To Suit our Disappointed Customers.

RECORD DISPLAY.

For Gents'	For Ladies'	For Children.
SWEATERS	SILKS	FROCKS
VESTS	VOILES	CAPS
TIES	SAREES	TOYS
HATS	SHAWLS	MUFFLERS'
BUTTONS	PERFUMERY	AND
DHOTERS ETC.	ETC.	CLOTHING.

For 3 days only.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
9th	10th	11th

READYMADE SHIRTS BANIANS SOCKS Etc. CUT DOWN.

DON'T THIS OPPORTUNITY

VISITOUR STORES

During Divali Festival.

THE SHANGHAVI STORES
LEHERI BUILDING
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF SALES

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Nov. 6.

S S Rheinfels, Brown Busreh.
S S Lonka, Fakeera, Budajori.
S S Chakdina, Oliver, Busreh.
S S Rio Negro, Cameron, Constantinople.
S S Linga, Grant; Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 2.

S S Horncap, Clyde, Middlesbrough.
S S Okara, Le Grand, Rangoon.
S S Homefield, Warden Rangoon.
S S Barala, Williams, Busreh.
S S Coovanna, Holman Busreh.
S S Sikh, Smith, Angerhead.
S S Kilindini, Grinsby Alleppy.
S S Helios, Bundt, Bangkok.
S S Elkbridge, Read; New York.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Chakla, for Persian Gulf.

S S Rheinfels :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Rhenfels 3529 tons, Captain D G Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh etv., with a general cargo and 44 passengers.

S S Lanka :—The R E Collin Coy's steamer Lanka, 90 tons, Captain M. Fakeera, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Badagari with a general cargo.

S S Chakdina :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdina, 1579 tons, Captain A E Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rio Negro :—The steamer Rio Negro, 2879 tons, Captain E P Cameron, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Constantinople, with troops.

S S Linga :—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Horncup :—The J F Company's steamer Horncap 2132 tons, Captain A Clyde, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Middlesbrough, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Okara :—The B I S N Company's steamer Okara 3428 tons Captain B Le grand sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Homefield :—The B I S N Coy's steamer Homefield, 3228 tons, Captain J Warden sailed yesterday from Bombay Harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Barala :—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain O W Williams, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cooyanna :—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna, 2495 tons, Captain R A Holman, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Sikh :—The T M Company's steamer Sikh, 3287 tons, Captain J F Smith, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Angerhead, with ballast.

S S Kilindini :—The R E Collin, Company's steamer Kilindini, 129 tons, Captain N F Grimsby, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Alleppy with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Helios :—The F F Campbell and Co.'s steamer Hslios, 860 tons, Captain A Bandt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Elkbridge :—The S M Company's steamer Elkbridge, 4725 tons, Captain L M Read, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

Nov. 6.

S S Kashimer for London :—3800 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Kashimer for Hamburg :—220 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co., 110 bales cotton, Papel Bros.;

S S Kashimer for Antwerp :—220 bales cotton, Panel Bros.

S S City of Borda for Liverpool :—133 bales cotton waste. Walmer Bros.; 1280 cwt. whissmiss, C. Jivanlal and Co.;

S S Rheinfels for Hull :—1800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.;

S S City of Marseilles for New York :—2400 cwt. condiments, Mamanji Poonjaji and Co.,

S S Warturam for Dunkirk :—155 bales cotton F P., F F Campbell and Co.; 500 cwt. Linseed, Sandy and Co.

S S Elkridge for Barcelona :—100 bales cotton F P; F F Campbell and Co..

S S Dumra for Hongkong, 90 bales cotton, I. David.

S S Yetrafu-Maru for Hongkong :—500 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 5 cwt. rhine horns, J. Esmailji.

IMPORT.

S. S Golconda from Antwerp, Agents :—B. I S N Co. Ltd.—1633 cases window glass, 4 cases cotton embroideries; 8 cases dyed cottons 257 cases paper, 127 bales paper 250 cases cottons, 62 cases coloured cottons; 4 cases artificial silk, 34 cases velvets, 65 bundles yellow metal sheets, 184 bales printing paper; 4 cks table glass ware; 4 cases table glass ware 1 case woollens; 5 cases beer; 10 cases rubber goods, 71 cases alluminium circles, 121 bales cotton blankets, 16 cases cheese;

S S Candion Pioneer from Mentral Agents :—B I S N Co. Ltd :—55 bdles paper, 79 cases autos, 19 boxes autos, 664 cases whisky.

Sikh from Rangoon, Agents :—Turner Morrison and Co. :—97898 bags rice.

Stop !

Every Import-Export Merchant should have a copy of the International Trade Developer (Chicago) Annual — it is a well bound volume, over 1,300 pages and contains concise Trade information of all countries.

Cost $ 20—

— But — for a few days only We'll give it FREE !
Don't mis this rare chance !

YOU — Should

fill in our Form 84B. You have to record therein all your foreign trade requirements. We then have it filed in all our foreign branch offices—ask for this. Form it is free.
Agents :—

AMERICAN ADVERTISING SYNDICATE

Connected with the leading trade journals of the world.
26, Dalal Street, Fort,
Tejegrams: "AILMU."

Established 1880 Over 38 Years

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY,

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guaranteed radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide Re. per Phial of 1 oz; 1 lb. Re. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says: —Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says :—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says. I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radicolly.

G. BROTHERS (C)

65 Beehoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

INTIMATION TO ALL INTERESTED.

True copy of local Rate Advice No. 49 of 20 October 1920.

GENERAL.

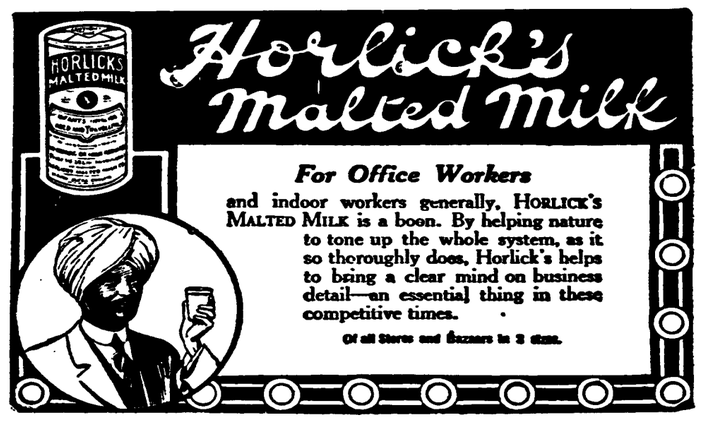
Para 2.

Concession for All-India Scientific, Sanitary and Indigenous Drugs and Infant Welfare Exhibtion :—The concession appearing in para 70, page 45 of Goods Tariff, Part IA. No. 3, will be granted over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system for bona fide exhibits sent by goods trains to the above Exhibition to be held at Delhi in December 1920. **No concession will be allowed to excepted articles.**

The concession will remain in force from the 15th November to 31st December 1920.

(Sd) E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

For further information, please apply to Mr. R. K. Kapoor, Proprietor, The Mutual Trading and Advertising Co., Delhi, and Authorised Member of the Exhibition Committee or to the Secretary.

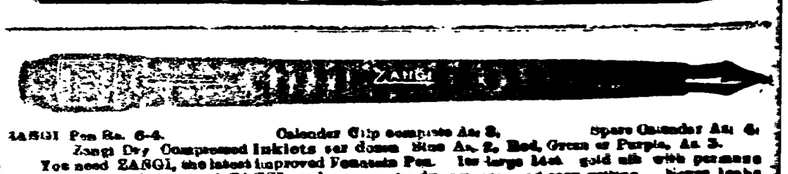


Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.



ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calender As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets for dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large Ink gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady smooth and easy writing. Never leaks never. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY, (18) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Blunt Razors.

Resharpened bright and keen as new As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-8-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0, Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired, MATHEWS & Co., 88, Medows St., (Op. Cornegllia,, Bombay.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optus Stoves Dr. Mallick Patent Io-Nic Cook, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D.D. Deshvatti & Co

275, Hornby Road,

SPORTING NEWS.

MEERUT RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Nov. 6.

There was another large gathering at the third and last day's racing of the Meerut Autumn Races. There were again seven events in the programme, and racing left little to be desired. A good deal of money passed through the bookies, of whom there were eight, and among them Messrs. Ghose Bros. were seen enjoying the largest amount of public patronage, on account of their tempting good offered on all the days. The backers fared badly at to-day's exchanges, since only three favourites came out of the seven races.

The proceedings opened with the countrybred race, Saharanpur Pllate, for which only three faced the starter, with Sartaraz most in demand. At 5 to 2 on, he won convistingly, by two lengths.

Another small field of four took part in the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Plate. La Farine, ridden by Buckley, who had hardly any money on standing at thirty to one for win, and ten to one place, won comfortably from Loughcorrib, the favourite, by three-quarter lengths.

Six horses were saddled up for the biggest event of the day, the Kadir Chase. It was an exciting event as four horses out of six fell at the fences. China Egg, the favourite, won the race. Hermit was the only one who could stay out to finish with the winner.

Three-fifty, on the Farewell Plate, won from the favourite, National, after a great race. Garland, gave a some trouble, at the start but led by several lengths up to the bend, when he died away and finished fourth.

For the November Plate, Indian Made opened favourite, but he could only secure a third place. Kumri, an outsider, well piloted by Harrison, won the race.

The Meerut Military Cup went to Poacher ridden by Capt. Hilliard. There was a lot of support for Misty Morn, also for Arab Consolation Plate, Lightning went out with Chester, the better favourite then Arab Knight. The last won.

The following are the details:—

SAHARANPUR PLATE.—Distance one mile.

Rs. 1,000 to the Winner; Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. Countrybred Handicap.

Raja Sripalsing's SARFARAZ 10-8, Pulling 1
Raja Sripalsing's BALLY APPLE 8-12 Mason 2

Also Ran.—R. G. 9-5.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Sarfaraz, 3 to 1 against R. G., 8 to 1 on Bally Apple.

The Race:—Bally Apple led out from the gate in front of Sarfaraz with R. G. next in the run home, Sarfaraz coming strong won by two lengths a half between the second and the third.

Time: one minute 47 seconds.

THE R. C. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile. Rs. 1,000 to the winner; Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. Handicap for 3rd and 4th Division horses.

Mr. Hamiduddin's LA FARINE 8-8, Buckley 1
Mrs. Thomas' LOUGHCORRIB 8-11, Pullin 2
Mr. Bhargava's Le Soleil 8-11, Harrison 3

Also Ran:—Taloum 10-7.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Loughcoureeb, 30 to 1 against La Farine, 3 to 1 on Le Soleil, 5 to 1 on Taloum.

The Race:—La Farine led from Talcum and Le Soliel into the staight. In the run home, Loughcoreeb made a great effort, but could not beat the leader. Won by three-fourths length, two lengths between the 2nd and third.

Time: 8 minutes 16-2/5 seconds.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third.

Handicap for Arab Ponies.

Mr S N Mohamed's THREE-FIFTY, 8-8, Harrison 1
Mrs Cookyoung's NATIONAL, 9-8, Stokes 2
Mr Bashirali's SECOND STRING, 9-9, Pullin 3
Nawab Auladhussain's GARLAND, 9-9, Hyall 4

Also ran:—Aois 9-3, Veto 8-10, Nasibdar 7-12.

Betting:—9 to 4 against Three-Fifty, 2 to 1 on National, 4 to 1 on Garland, 8 to 1 on the rest.

The race:—Garland led from National and others followed in a bunch into the straight when Garland compounded to National and Three-Fifty. The latter snatched the verdict from National by a neck, 1¼ lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—2 mins. 28 1/5 secs.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner. Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third.

Handicap for all Ponies.

Brig-Genl Gordon's QUMRI, 9-9, Harrison 1
Mr Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 8-12, Mason ... 2
Raja Sripalsingh's INDIAN-MADE, 9-6, Meekings 3

Also ran:—Kishoree 9-12, Bonnie Blush 9-8, Mooi 9-4, Ormy 8-3.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Indian-Made, 3 to 1 against Kishoree, 2 to 1 on Mooi, twelve to one against Qumri, ten to one on the rest.

The race: Mooi was first away in front of Lady Lyrick, and Kishoree in the straight Qumri took up the lead from Lady Lyric and won comfortably by one length, half a length between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 51 2/5 secs.

THE MEERUT MILITARY CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third.

Handicap for the 4th Division. Horses, the property of officers of services.

Mr Alexander's POACHER, 10-6; Capt Hilliard 1
Messrs Byass and Sheppard's LISTO, 11-0, Mr Sheppard 2
Capt Hodging's MISTY MORN, 9-8, Major Sandiland 3
Mr Cornforth's SIMSON, 11-2, Owner 4

Also ran:—Mahoney Boy 10-12, Black Water 9-5.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Misty Morn, 2 to 1 on Listo, evens on Poacher, 6 to 1 on the rest.

The race.—Misty Morn was the first to get going. He was followed by Poacher and Listo Rounding the turn Poacher put in a run and won from Listo by four lengths, three-fourths length separated the second and the third.

Time:—2 mins. 46 3/5 secs.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1,000 yards.

Mr A B Urs' ARAB KNIGHT, 8-5, Meekings 1
Mr Hobday's GREYBAZ, 8-5, Buckley 2
Thakore Chandrika Prasad's RANJEET, 7-0 3
Nawab Aulad Hossain's RANGOON, 9-1 ... 4

Also ran:—Lightning 9-12, British 9-7, Chester 9-5, Torpedo 7-12.

Betting.—Evens on Chester, 3 to 1 on Arab Knight and Lightning, 4 to 1 on Greybaz, 10 to 1 on the others.

The race:—Arab Knight shot out first with Chester and Lightning next. Nearing the home, Greybaz made great efforts which did not materialize. Arab Knight won by a head, one length.

Time:—1 min. 3 4/4 secs.

THE KADER CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third.

Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Mr Ivan Jone's CHINA EGG, 12-5, Mr Cabe 1
Major Pilchir's HERMIT, 9-0, Harrow ... 2

Others fell and could not finish.

Also ran:—Reigning Star 12-8 (fell), Black Jester 9-7 (fell), Cardog (fell), Chatty Bit 9-7 (fell), Richard 9-3 (fell).

Betting:—3 to 2 on China Egg, 4 to 1 against Reigning Star, 15 to 1 on Hichard and Hermit, 8 to 1 on the rest.

The race:—Hermit went to the front followed by Richard who fell at the second fence, Then fell Reigning Star and Blaek Jester and Chatty Bit fell at the last fence. Hermit led China Egg into the straight when he has finished and the latter won by ten lengths.

Time:—5 mins. 49⅕ secs.

POONA ATHELICS TOURNMENT.

FINAL EVENTS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

Huge crowd was present in the arena this evening for the final day of the Deccan Gymkhana Wrestling and Athelitic Tournament. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd drove to the grounds escorted by the Bombay Body Guard and received a hearty welcome from the large assembly.

The attraction this evening was a wrestling bout between Gulam Khadar of Indore and Gama of Patiala. Both men have earned reputations as wrestlers in India and have also, it is stated appeared in Europe. Keenest interest was evnced and both men were applauded in turn for their cleverness. At first there was little to choose between the pair but at length the Indore man asserted his superiority and after about which lasted quite for fiteen minutes Gulam Kadar pinned his man down. The winner was awarded the Governor's gold medal and money prize of one thousand rupees. A second gold medal presented by Sir George Lloyd for the best amateur wrestler was won by A. H. Bhangar of Akalkote State. Besides he above there were four prizes of Rupees two hundred and fifty and ten of one hundred rupees for professional wrestlers.

TUG OF WAR.

In the final of the tug of war Shivaji Mahratta High School beat the Young Men's Hebrew Association. At the conclusion of the programme Lady Lloyd presented the prizes to the principal winners.

RESULTS.

Amasteur Wrestling Finals. (College Students):—

1 A. H. Yevale (Fergussion College Poona).
2 R. P. Phatak (Baroda College).
3 W. R. Lagu (Wellingdon College Sangli).
4 D. M. Katdare (Baroda College).
5 J. H. Purani (Gujrat College Ahmedabad).
6 C. T. Kelkar (Bhajrang V School Parole).

Schools Wrestling Open Finals:—

1 P. J. Patakner (Sangli High School).
2 P. M. Bhatwadekar (N. G. Talim Baroda).
3 R. N. Latkar (V. J. High School, Pandharpur).
4 B. N. Kshatriy (P. V. School Erandol).

School Wrestling under 20, Middle Weight:

1 A. Asutar (N. E. School Karad).
2 G. R. Gosavi (Satara High School).
3 D. N. Sathe (Khandesh Physical Culture Association, Dhulia).
4 G. M. Curve (Satara High School).

School Wrestling under 20, Medium:—

1 H. Badarvasti (P. E. High School, Kholapur).
2 D. H. Bhujbal (N. E. School, Poona).
3 B. K. Kulkarni (B. V. School, Erandol).
4 R. W. Inamdar (N. E. School, Satara).

School Wrestling under 20, Light:—

1 V. P. Khadilkar (Rajaram High School Kolhapur).
2 G. N. Yevale (S. S. Mahratta School, Poona).
3 P. B. Kulkarni (Municipal School, Karad).
4 K. R. Khisti of Pandharpur.

The Chief of Miraj (Senior) Shield for School Boy Wrestling under 20 years of age was won by B. Maruti of the New English School, Satara.

The Chief Sanglis gold medal for wrestling for school boys above 20 years of age was won by Powar of Koregaon.

The Tug of War Final:—

Shivaji Mahratta High School, Poona City beat Young Men's Hebrew Association, Poona City.

Five Miles Cross Country Team Race:—

1st pair S. G. Godbole and C. G. More (Poona Sportmen's Club), 2nd pair Poona Boy Scouts 1s Shivaji Troop.

The Kho-Kho Final was won by the Poona Sports Men's Club.

PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.

Dhipasinh of Kolhapur and Gamoo of Indore ended in a draw. Gulam Kadar of Indore beat Gama of Patiala. The winner gained the Governor's gold medal and rupees thousand.

Jhali of Patiala beat Fatehdin of Amritsar. The winner received rupees five hundred.

Hublia of Indore beat Hussan Nabi Saheb of Sholapur. The winner received Rs. 250.

The Governor's gold medal for the best Amateur Wrestler was awarded to Ramana Havanna Dhangar of Akhalkote.

Three cups for exhibition performances were awarded to Shri Bala Maruti Sansthan of Dharwar, the Shivaji Mahratta school of Poona and the Tambat Talim of Poona.

AT THE EXCELSION THEATRE.

DR. ROWE AND MYSTIC MORA.

The Quaints have left us and sailed back to England, but Doctor Rowe, Mystic Mora and Mr. Keilderson are here in their place. They gave an interesting performance on Saturday night. Doctor Rowe is really a very clever man, performing wonderful feats with cards. Mystic Mora is a most uncanny person. She seems to have convinced the young Parsi who went up on the stage in a profane mood, that there is after all something to be respected and perhaps believed in Spiritualism. Mr. Keilderson is a good ventriloquist and a most amusing mimic. The rapidity with which he transformed himself into Queen Victoria, King Edward, Wellington, Napoleon, Roberts, Kitchener and other present-day and by-gone celebrities by turns, was a matter of admiration for the audience.

We believe Doctor Rowe is leaving us in about a week's time for Jubbulpore, whence he will proceed to Calcutta. He seems to have the love of magic in his blood, for his father was also a magician. And so too is his wife. He acknowledges frankly his debt to India in some respects. He said that both he and his wife learnt clairvoyance from an Indian Yogi at Benares. He seems to be convinced that Western peoples will never make such great thought-readers as Indians, do, because they are temperamentally too opaque.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY 1921.

COMBINATION OF FAMOUS ARTISTES

We aer reliably informed that the well-known Theatrical organizer Mr. Maurice E. Bandman has secured the services of a combination of famous artistes for the 1921 programme of the Bandman Operato: Some of London's latest West End successes are coming out to the East and let us hope that, with a few changes in the personnel of management Mr. Bandman's latest enterprise will meet with the success it deserves. The Company, we are informed, is an entirely new one to the East with the exception of that brilliant artiste Miss Madeline Possster. There is that famous London Comedian George Hitzer whose performances as leading Comedian at the Shaftesbury Theatre in the "Mousme", "The Pearl Girl", "The Arcadians", etc. etc. have proved his popularity; so Thamara Swirskya, who created a furore at the Coliseum London in "The Soul of Chopin" and at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in conjunction with Paylora; Eric Master, coming direct from the Metropolis after relinquishing an important engagement at the Shaftesbury. With stage management left in the capable hands of Mr. Phillip Howley the productions in India are likely to be as near as possible to the original productions.

Special attention has been paid to the dresses and scenic effects. The whole of Mr. Andu Charlot's magnificent ward-robe of London productions having been purchased, the artistes will appear in charming dresses of the latest London and Parisian Models. With a view to ensuring complete scenic effect each production has been painted in the London Studio of that famous scenic artist George Hemsley. The musical portion of Mr. Bandman's programme is equally strong—being in the capable hands of Desormes and the brilliant violin virtuoso "Margosha."

ALL INDIA OPEN AMATEUR ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Bombay Young Men's Christian Association will be hold their Seventh Annual All India Athletic Meeting on Friday and Saturday November 26th and 27th on the Oval, Bombay. A splendid entry from all over India is already assured. Mr. W. R. Hildreth, the Bombay and Bengal track star intends to compete again after an absence of nearly 2 years from Track Athletics. Mr. Changale, the little Indian miler and Marathon runner also expects to compete.

In addition all the best men from the Army the Indian and European Clubs are intering this year's content. Army men and others who have forfeited their Amateur Status by competing for money prizes, are ineligible.

It has been felt advisable to extend the closing date for entry to these sports and accordingly the entries will close on Tuesday, November 16th. Competitors are urged to enter early as owing to the irregularity of the Postal Service, last day entries may not reach us in time for the press, and for acceptance

Prospective competitors are invited to correspond with Donald, Munro Sports Secretary, Contra. Y. M. C. A; Wodehouse Road, Bombay

NATIONAL UNVERSITY FOR WOMEN.

GREAT NEED FOR SUCH INSTITUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Lala Hansraj, ex-Principal of D.A.V., College, Lahore, in the course of an appeal for founding an independent National University for Women, says the object of the proposed Universiy will be to establish and maintain an educational institution for women which may impart such instruction as may be conducive to the best interests of their individual domestic and national life. While the Lala holds that Indian Universities have played an important part in the development of the country he believes that the country requires such national institutions that should be financed and managed by Indians and should be run on lines solely determined by the people themselves without any outside interference or control and says that female education should taken first in hand as it will offer least amount of difficulties. He says if sixty people were forthcoming who can give or collect Rs. 5,000 each for funds of the University, the work will be taken in hand.

Two gentlemen from Amritsar have already promised to contribute Rs. 5,000 each.

M.C.C. v. S. AUSTRALIA

PARKIN DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

NO STING IN HOME ATTACK.

VISITORS' STRONG POSITION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Nov. 6.

The M. C. C. team began the second match of their tour to-day, when they met South Australia and at the close of the play they were in a very strong position, being eighty runs ahead on the first innings with nine wickets in hand. The weather was fine and there were four thousand spectators present when Douglas, having won the toss and decided to put opponents in, led the English eleven out. The wicket played badly at the start but improved later, justifying Douglas's decision. The batting of South Australia proved to be of a poor quality, the only partnership to offer much resistance to Parkin and Woolley, who bowled unchanged throughout, being that between V. Richardson and Henry, Although late in the innings Thurgarland contributed a useful 26. Parkin was especially deadly and at one time his analysis was six wickets for 36 runs.

The home side were all out in one minute over two hours and then the M. C. C. proceeded to make light of the South Australian attack, Russell reaching his century just before stumps were drawn for the day.

BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE BY M. C. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 6
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Nov. 7.

Eleven thousand spectators were present when in glorious weather the overnight not-outs Russell (101) and Hearne (46) resumed for the M. C. C.

SOME DELIGHTFUL PARTNERSHIPS.

Both batsmen shaped confidently and were soon hitting freely all round the wicket. The South Australians tried no fewer than eight bowlers but all were treated with scant respect, the Middlesex man being especially aggressive. The partnership was at length brought to an end when Russell returned one to Smith. The retiring batsman had been at the wicket 237 minutes for his 156 which included three chances at 24, 64 and 145. Hendren joined Hearne and another delightful partnership ensued, Hearne continuing to play most stylish and attractive cricket and Hendren batting brightly. When at length Hearne was beautifully caught in the longfield, he had made 182 runs in 232 minutes. His score included 22 boundary hits. Hendren and Parkin both fell victims to the vigilance of Ambler, who was throughout excellent as the nine extras in such a total indicate. With Parkin's dismissal the innings was declared. Smith emerged with the very creditable analysis of 5 for 12.

394 runs behind, the South Australians opened their second venture with Pellew and Smith and when stumps were drawn for the day 50 runs had been wiped off without loss.

Scores:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
1st INNINGS.

Pellew, c Parkin b Wooley	0
Smith b Parkin ..... K	1
Stirling c Russell b Parkin	0
V. Richardson b Woolley	38
Gehrs b Parkin	0
Henry b Parkin	24
A. Richardson c Hoobs b Parkin	7
Rendell, b Parkin	1
Phillips, b Parkin	6
Thurgarland b Parkin	26
Ambler not out	8
Extras	7
Total	118

M. C. C.
First Innings.

Hobbs c Pellew b Smith	48
Russell c and b Smith	156
Hearne c Phillips b Smith	182
Hendren st Ambler b Smith	79
Makepeace not out	38
Parkin st Ambler b Smith	0
Extras	9
Total (for five wickets)	512

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Second Innings.

Pellew not out	33
Smith not out	15
Extras	2
Total (for no wickets)	50

1st INNINGS.

Hobbs c Pellew b Smith	48
Russell, not out	101
Hearne not out	46
Extras	6
Total (for 1 wkt.)	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

South Australia. 1st Innings.—Wooley two for 56; Parkin eight for 55.

The managing Committee of 15th All-India-Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Conference to be held in Delhi on 17th to 19th December next have announced award of a gald medal to the best writer of an essay on "The Present condition of the Assistant Surgeons and How to Improve their status." Essay must not exceed 8 closely typed foolscap pages and should reach Secretary, Reception Committee, before 1st Dec. Selected copy will be read before the Conference. Competition is allowed to Sub-Assistant surgeons only.

The Viceroy has consented to perform opening ceremony of the Sanitary Scientific Indigenous Drugs, Infantry Welfare and Maternity exhibition which is to be held in Delhi along with the Sub Sergeons' Conference. Intending exhibitors are required to communicate with the Secretary without further delay. Exhibits must reach him by the end of November. Correspondence should be addressed to Delhi. Selected exhibits will be awarded medals and certificates.

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" Bisulphite
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" " 76/7 %
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" " (White)
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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. OUTPLAY DR. KANGA'S XI,

TALL SCORING BY GYMKHANA.

Want of time deprived the Hindu Gymkhana of a good victory in their match with Dr. H. D. Kanga's XI, which resulted yesterday in a draw very much in their favour. In fact the Gymkhana outplayed their opponents in all the departments of the game during the two days, as when stumps were drawn yesterday Dr. Kanga's XI were still 96 runs behind with only three wickets in hand while the Gymkhana had a whole innings to spare. Overnight the visitors had been disposed of for 145 and the home side had hit up 56 without loss. Resuming their innings yesterday the Gymkhana carried their overnight total to 324 for 8 wickets, when they declared. Dr. Kanga's XI, then entering upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 124, fared even worse than in their first, and were able to make only 83 for the loss of 7 wickets when stumps were drawn, and the game thus resulted in a draw.

BRILLIANT CENTURY BY DALVI.

The outstanding feature of the Gymkhana batting was the fine century by Dalvi, who gave a brilliant display of hard hitting all round the wicket. He played with superb confidence and was never in difficulty with the bowling of any of the visitors. In fact he made their bowling look as simple as A, B, C and this is saying a good deal as the side included five good bowlers four of whom have played in Quadrangular contests. He cut and drove in excellent form and put a lot of strength into his strokes, sending the ball no less than eighteen times to the boundary. It was a splendid display of hard hitting and he richly deserved the ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion. Though his performance was overshadowed by that of his skipper, Naidu, the Central Provinces all-rounder, also played a capital innings which at certain stages was even more brilliant than Dalvi's. In the course of his innings of 56 he hit three 4's and lifted the ball four times over the boundary. Another good innings was contributed by Naglingum, also hailing from the Central Provinces, who hit up 54 which included five 4's and three 6's, while Shroff played praiseworthy cricket for his 49, his principal strokes being eight 4's, and he rendered good service to his side by assisting Dalvi to make the splendid first-wicket stand of 101 runs. Boundaries were the order of the day during the Gymkhana innings, so thoroughly was the visitors' attack mastered.

VISITORS' POOR BATTING.

The visitors gave a very poor display of batting in both the innings. It was bad enough in their first attempt but was considerably worse in their second, seven wickets being down for a paltry 83. Reporter, Elavia and Chothia were the only three men on their side to enter into double figures and stay for any length of time though even their displays were by no means good ones. Reporter appeared to possess a good defence but often let opportunities of scoring pass by without availing himself of them. Elavia, who is developing into a fine all-rounder, played a patient game, and was unbeaten when stumps were drawn. Both in batting and bowling, the visitors cut a poor figure and one could notice that while all the Gymkhana players were in trim form, it was not the case with most of Dr. Kanga's XI. These included a goodly number of Quadrangular players and yet they failed to play up to their reputation with either the bat or the ball.

The scores:—

DR. H. D. KANGA'S XI.

First Innings.

Dr H D Kanga (capt) p Nalingum	.....
M R Reporter, c Shivram, b Naidu	 26
H J Vajifdar b Godambe	.....
Kalapesi, b Godambe	 4
S M Chothia, c Pai, b Godambe	 45
J Elavia, l-b-w, b Shunker	 30
N P Pavri c Shroff b Godambe	.....
B E Kapadia, b Godambe	.....
H Karanjia, c Jai, b Godambe	 5
P H Daruwala, l-b-w, b Godambe	 7
D Katrak, not out	 0
Extras	 15
Total	 145

Second Innings.

M Reporter b Naidu	 23
Kalapesi l-b-w b Naglingum	.....
S M Chothia b Naidu	 10
H Vajifdar run out	.....
Dr H D Kanga (Capt) c Shunker b Shivram	0
J Elavia not out	 15
N P Pavri c Dalvi b Shivram	.....
B Kapadia b Dalvi	.....
H Karanjia not out	.....
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	 15
Total (for 7 wkts)	 83

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

S M Dalvi (Capt) l-b-w b Katrak	 102
M G Shroff c Vajifdar b Daruwala	 49
M O Shunker l-b-w b Elavia	 1
K G Nagligum c Kalapesi b Daruwala	 54
C K Naidu b Vajifdar	 56
L P Jai l-b-w b Daruwala	 8
K G Pardeshi b Vajifdar	 13
S R Godambe c Kapadia b Daruwala	 13
M D Pai not out	.....
P Shivram not out	 18
N S Shete did not bat.	
Extras	.....
Total (for 8 wkts)	 324

Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Dr. Kanga's XI—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nalingum ...	9	1	28	
Godambe ...	17	2	62	7
Shivram ...	5	1	16	0
Naidu ...	8	1	13	1
Shunker ...	3	0	11	

Dr. Kanga's XI—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shivram	11	3	20	
Naglingum	5	0	23	
Naidu	7	2	14	
Godambe	4	1	9	0
Dalvi	3	1	2	1

Hindu Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Katrak	17	2	102	1
Karanjia ...	10	0	67	0
Vajifdar	11	1	33	2
Daruwala	22	3	81	4
Elavia	10	0	39	1

BOMBAY GYM. V. ISLAM GYM.

AN EXCITING DRAW

The two-day fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana resulted in an exciting draw yesterday. On the opening day of the contest the home side stood in a fairly strong position having put up 63 for 3 wickets in response to the Islam Gymkhana total of 130. But on resuming yesterday their remaining seven men could add only 50 between them, so that they finished off with 17 runs to the bad. The Islam Gymkhana's second effort had produced 157 for 7 wickets when they declared, leaving their opponents with the task of making 174 to equalise. The Bombay Gymkhana then went in to bat a second time and had made 155 for 9 wickets when time was called. The game thus resulted in a draw in which neither side could claim an advantage. For while on the other hand, there was no insuperable difficulty in the way of the Islam Gymkhana bowlers dismissing the last batsman before the side could make the nineteen runs required to equalise, on the other hand it was not an impossible task with which the last pair were faced especially when they were well set; and similarly while the home side had only 19 runs to make it was not an altogether easy task, for eighteen runs sometimes take a lot of coming in against good bowling and especially when they are most badly wanted. The Bombay Gymkhana were about 40 runs behind with one wicket in hand when the time was up and Robatham, their skipper, very sportingly allowed the game to proceed for a quarter of an hour beyond the time fixed for drawing stumps. It was a very sporting offer that he made, appeared then as if it would not be long behind with only one wicket in hand, and it appeared then as if it would not be long before the last wicket was drawn. But Thornley and Murray, the last two men, made a very creditable stand, contributing 39 and 28 respectively, and the game resulted in a draw.

HAT TRICK BY AZIM KHAN.

Azim Khan bowled in splendid form yesterday, capturing 8 wickets for less than an equal number of runs apiece. The Rajputana all-rounder bowled with great effect, showing consummate judgment in varying his attack. He appears to possess the very useful faculty of quickly finding out the opposing batsmen's weak points. Not only did he claim 8 victims at a cost of only 7 runs each, but he performed the rare feat of dismissing three men with three consecutive deliveries. In the first innings of the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday, Tamboowala and Kazi bowled well, taking 4 and 3 wickets for 23 and 29 runs respectively. The other notable performances in yesterday's game were Patel's innings of 46 and Khan's of 36 on the Islam Gymkhana side, while mention has already been made of the fine last-wicket stand made by Thornley and Murrary on the Bombay Gymkhana side. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

S U Patel, b Murray	 14
G M Shaikh (capt), b Murray	 22
I A Shakoor, b Phillips	 29
A G Kazi, c Haughton, b Phillips	 0
A Khan, run out	 1
S Mahamood, b Robatham	 28
M I Ali, c Haughton, b Robatham	 9
K Tamboowala, c Crake, b Morgan	 7
D B Irfani, l-b-w, b Murray	 4
K F Thanawala, not out	 4
A Rahman, c Thornley, b Morgan	 1
Extras	 11
Total	 130

2nd Innings.

S U Patel, c Crockwell, b Morgan	 46
M I Ali, c Phillips, b Murray	 0
G M Shaikh (capt), c and b Phillips	 4
I A Shakoor, l-b-w, b Robatham	 11
A Khan, b Murray	 36
A G Kazi, c Thornley, b Morgan	 13
S Mahamood, c Crockwell, b Morgan	 0
D B Irfani, not out	 23
K Tamboowala, not out	 2
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	 22
*Total (for 7 wkts)	 157

*Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Crake, b Khan	 23
K Robatham, b Kazi	 16
G C Phillips, b Tamboowala	 15
Maj K E Haughton, c Shaikh, b Mahamood	10
H B Moore, c Shaikh, b Kazi	 9
Capt Crockwell, not out	 17
D M D Sanderson, b Tamboowala	 3
L Bourne, b Tamboowala	 0
F Morgan, b Kazi	 6
F B Thornley, b Khan	 4
C S Murray, l-b-w, b Tamboowala	 5
Extras	 5
Total	 113

2nd Innings.

Major R H Crake, b Khan	 20
Capt L H W Crockwell, b Khan	 4
G C Phillips, l-b-w, b Khan	 25
Major E J Haughton, c and b Khan	 11
H B Moore, b Khan	 4
K M Robatham (capt), b Mahamood	 13
D M D Sanderson, b Khan	 1
L S P Bourne, b Khan	 0
F C Morgan, b Khan	 0
H B Thornley, not out	 39
C S Murray, not out	 28
Extras	 10
Total (for 9 wkts)	 155

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Islam Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morgan ...	8	2	26	2
Murray ...	13	1	36	3
Haughton ...	3	0	22	0
Phillips ...	4	0	20	2
Robatham	4	1	15	2

Islam Gymkhana—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morgan ...	9	2	36	3
Murray ...	10	3	19	2
Phillips ...	8	1	30	1
Robatham ...	9	3	16	1
Crake ...	5	1	25	0
Haughton ...	2	0	9	0

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khan ...	11	2	40	2
Tamboowala ...	13	5	23	4
Kazi ...	11	2	29	3
Mahamood ...	3	0	16	1

Bombay Gymkhana—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khan ...	16	3	63	8
Tamboowala ...	7	2	31	0
Rahman ...	2	0	15	0
Kazi ...	7	0	22	0
Mahamood ...	1	0	14	1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
B.A. Pass Examination Results, 12-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Members of the Tilak Memorial Committee at 6-30 p.m. in the Presidency Association Room.

DHOTI DEPOT

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Dhoti Depot of the Bhagirathi Stores, Ltd., will be performed at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, by Acharya Shree Gokul Nathji.

POSTAL DELIVERY IN MALABAR HILLS

With effect from 8-11-20, the Delivery Centres at the Malabar Hill Post Office will be abolished and a house-to-house delivery will be introduced of unregistered articles between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Tilak Memorial Committee appointed at the Town Hall Meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the Presidency Association Room to take steps to collect funds.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO LTD

The annual shareholders' meetings of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Co., Ltd., will be held to-day at 3 p.m., 3-20 p.m. and 3-40 p.m., respectively.

THE ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY

It has been decided to hold a Dinner of the members of the Elphinstonian Society on Wednesday, the 8th December, at the Elphinstone College. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to be present. A portrait of the late Prof. O. V. Muller, the founder of the Society, will be unveiled the same evening. Members intending to attend are requested to communicate with Prof. D. D. Kanga, Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Wednesday, the 10th November, 1920, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Divali.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the combined office will however remain open and work as usual.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

LECTURES AT BANDRA.

Under the auspicies of the Young Nationalists League Bandra, Bombay, a lecture series has been arranged at Bandra, during the Diwali Holidays.

The first of the series will be delivered today at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bandra. Messrs Muazamm Ali, Khatri, Gulam Dastagir, App Shastri Sathe Lalit and Nimber will addres the meeting.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

The Students' Non-Cooperation Committee (Tark-I-Mawalat Sabha) is arranging a big Students' Demonstration during the coming week to support Non-Cooperation. Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others are expected to be present, and will address the students. Students of Government and aided colleges and schools are requested to join. Place and date will be announced later on.

Suggestions are invited with regard to the demonstration and the carrying out of the programme of withdrawal of students. Such suggestions and withdrawals will be published in local papers by the Sabha.

All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Provisional Secretary, Students' Tark-I-Mawalat Sabha, c/o Young Collegiate Office, Bombay 4.

DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT A LAKH

An accident occurred on Saturday mornnig on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, which perplexes the authorities as to whom the blame is attachable. It was fortunate that the accident occurred in connection with a goods train, otherwise the loss of life would have been most appalling.

A goods train consisting of 65 wagons loaded with grass was coming from Bulsar to Bombay. It appears that at Andheri one wagon was derailed. Yet the train was allowed to run as if nothing had happened. At Santa Cruz several other wagons were upset and yet the train was run by the driver until it reached near the Bandra station. Owing to this accident for some hours the train service was disorganised. But within six hours there was a resumption of normal running of trains. The damage to goods is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE BENGAL POLICE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 4

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the grant of a grain compensation allowance to the constables of Bengal and Calcutta police apart from the recent enhancement of pay on a sliding scale of one rupee eight annas and accordingly as the price of rice is dearer than ten nine and eight seers per rupee.

It is understood that the special dredger, for which the Harbour Engineer, Erankulam placed an indent with one leading English Engineer firm has already been completed and that it is ready for shipment, all that remains to be done being only to cable Home definite shipping instructions as soon as necessary sanction is obtained from the Government of India. In the meantime, the idea is, it is stated, to requisition a dredger from the Madras Port Trust in order that work may be started.

At apublic meeting held at the College Square Calcutta on Tuesday, a number of young men were enlisted as National volunteers to wark in the cause of Non-coperation. They were entrusted with the duty of asking voters to sign a declaraion not to vote for candiates. for next reform counell election.

There was a dinner party at Government House, Allahabad on Tuesday night the 30th anniversary of Sir Harcourt Butler's arrival in Allahabad, to bid farewell to General Sir Arthur and Lady Scott on their retirement from India.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

BOMBAY STRIKES CONTINUE,

CONFUSION IN POSTAL DELIVERIES.

A new development occurred yesterday in the Tramwaymen's strike. About midday, the strikers w'o assembled at the *maidan* as on other days, were informed that Mr. Lucus, Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company, had arrived in Bombay that morning and that he would like to discuss the men's grievances to-day, with their representatives. Although, it could not be ascertained whether the report that Mr. Lucus wanted to discuss the matter with the men's representatives, was authoritative they showed readiness to meet Mr. Lucus, if the matter was communicated through their Union.

The number of cars running yesterday appeared to be very meagre and the service was very irregular.

POSTAL STRIKE.

The oldest of the strikes, the Postal and Telegraph deadlock which has been trying the patience of the public for a longer time than any of the other strikes, seemed to have assumed as bad an aspect as at the beginning, during the last three days. Contrary to the professions of the Postal authorities that they would introduce a house to house delivery, many localities,—even within the Fort,—did not receive any mail for the last three days. An important hotel like the Empire Hotel, where hundreds of businessmen from various parts of the country stop, did not receive a single letter, for about three days.

Although a general distribution of relief was made the other day amongst the strikers, the wolf does not seem to be far off their doors and it is evidently the right for the public to extend a helping hand to the meekly suffering strikers. It is understood that a few cotton merchants of Colaba Market, the other day invited Mr. Ginwalla for holing a meeting at Colaba Cotton Depot, for this purpose, and they assured Mr. Ginwalla that his appeal will receive a good response from the Cotton merchants.

STRIKES IN CALCUTTA.

GARDEN REACH WORKS AND B. I. S. N, WORKMEN,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Nov, 4.

About 3,000 men of the Garden Reach works of the British India Steam Navigation company at Howrah struck work on Tuesday and 500 more downed tools, this morning. The men are demanding fifty percent increase in wages This morning the strikers assumed a somewhat unruly attitude and preventing others from going to work. They disersed, however on the arrival of the polict.

CALCUTTA STRIKES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

It was reported before that 3,500 men of Garden Reach Works of B. I. S. N. Co. at Howrah had gone on strike and remaining 500 men did not come to work this morning. Work of Garden Reach Works is at a standstill. Strikers are orderly in their behaviour. This morning about 200 workers at the Union dock of B. I. S. N. Co., did not attend their work. Only 700 men including Chinamen, Boatmen, Khasasies and lascars attended.

Almost simultaneously with the strike abou 800 men of Hooghly dock of Messrs. Martien and Co. downed their tools.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 6.

The Honorary Secretary, M.A.O., Colege, Aligarh, writes:—

In my message to the Press dated the 3rd instant I said neither at that time nor at any subsequent time did Mr. Mahomed Ali hint that he was suffering from fever as he sat talking and joking outside the lodge till midday. I am sorry that the statement was not quite correct as the Disrict Magistrate has since informed me that Mr. Mahomed Ali did mention this during the course of the morning when taking some medicine and when I was not present but judging from his appearance and from the fact that he was not in bed I never thought that he was suffering from fever. Mr. Mahomed Ali is, I hear, still living outside the college grounds and is, I hear, trying to get students for his National University. So far no new students have joined and the total number does not exceed one hundred.

Mr. Shaukat Ali is said to have left Aligarh but Khawaja Hasan Nizami is reported to have arrived and Mr. Gandhi is expected shortly. It is rumoured that Mr. Gandhi has come to the conclusion that Urdu script is better suited for universal use than Hindi script.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The following notice was found posted at the gate of the Calcutta Madrassah:—

"Studen's, if you are true followers of Islam and obey the Command of God the High and the Great, you will never enter the school premises. This is the hour of your trial although very trivial. If you fail in his what more can be expected from you?"

The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru sailed from Colombo on the 5th instant for Bombay and is due here on the 10th instant.

THE MADRAS LOCK-OUT.

STRONG ACTION BY MILL AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The bulletin issued by the Madras Labour Union with regard to the lock-out in the Buckingham Mills states that to day is the sixteenth day of the lock-out. On Monday 1st November two notices, one in English and the other in Tamil were put up on the gates of the mills, the original notice in English, signed by manager reads as follows:—

With reference to the disturbance which led to the closing of the mill after 20th October, notice is hereby given that all the weavers on roll at 20th October are dismissed. Management is open to receive application for employment from weavers previously employed and provided sufficient number are engaged to-day the mill will be reopened on Tuesday 2nd November. Applications for employment by weavers should be made to the mill manager. Weavers who are reengaged will be reinstated in their interests in gratuity fund at present to the extent of fifty per cent. to be increased to 75 per cent. at the end of 1921 provided they work peaceably and satisfactorily during whole of year 1921.

The bulletin states that with regard to the above notice the Union will await the return of Mr. B. P. Wadia, its president, and those members who are now in Bombay. During the lock-out two meetings are conducted everyday by the Union officials which are well attended and religious lectures are given at the meetings. Handle work initiated by the Union is progressing steadily and workshop has been set up which would welcome orders for articles like locks bolts etc. First five cloths produced by Madras Labour Union were taken by the Union members to trade Union Congress at Bombay and were sold for Rs. 250.

The management of Buckingham Mills have put upa notice to the effect that 1,200 weavers out of 5,620 men who have been locked out should consider themselves dismissed. Application from such of weavers as went to be reemployed will be considered each on its merits and weavers re-engaged will be reinstated in their interests in gratuity to the extent of fifty per cent. to be increased to seventy per cent. if they work peaceably and satisfactorily during whole of year 1921. Millhands recent notice maintains authorities want to engage handful of men only and in place of res engage fresh men from mofusil.

RETURN OF MR. MOIR.

Mr. Moir, Labour Commissioner, has returned to Madras this morning and it is believed that efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement will be made once more.

REPLY TO UNION'S BULLETIN.

With regard to the bulletin issued by the Madras Labour Union stating that the Union will await the return of Mr. B. Wadia, its President, before taking any steps with regard to the notice which was put up on the mill gate, Mr. A. P. Symonds, Director of Binny and Co. (Secretaries and Treasures of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills) writes to the press to say that they are not responsible for the absence of Mr. Wadia from Madras and that for every day's abstention from work since the date of notice work people have only themselves or their leaders to thank. He also draws attention to incident mentioned above on Thursday when he says workers who had done their days work were being escorted by the Manager Assistant a weaving Master and Storekeeper of Mill in motor lorry to their homes. They were a tacked by a crowd roughly estimated at one thousand five hundred persons less than half mile from mill premises with the result that the driver was stunned and is still in hospital and that Europeans suffered serious injuries and eventually after sending off work people in another lorry they had to keep up running, fight with their assailants until they reached point of safety in the grass farms at the old Gunpowder Factory. The lorry was entirely put out of action. For confirmation of the above facts we would ask reference to both Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police. Besides the above assault there have been several other individual attacks some of them resulting in very serious injuries. He also wishes to state that the management have no quarrel with them. The management are prepared to receive representations from the work people who are prepared to return to work but states that with rowdy element who are now apparently ruling roost and over whom neither the Union nor its so-called leaders have any control they will have no dealings whatever and that th eyare prepared to combat them with every means in our their power.

WORKERS ASSAULTED.

The lockout at Buckingham Mills continues, but for doing ordinary work at mills about hundred coolies are being daily engaged from the harbour. On Thursday, millhands are stated to have molested the work collies as they were returning home after day's work. Coolies were in three motor lorries belonging to mills and three parties of millhands are said to have attacked them in succession. Driver of he foremost lorry was badly hit on the head by stone and fainted away. A number of coolies were also injured and Mr. W. E. Bentley and others who were in rearmost lorry rushed to the rescue and were also roughly handled. Foremost lorry was practically wrecked by millhands who subsequently made good their escape. The driver of the lorry was injured and twelve coolies were taken to the general hospital for treatment. There was again serious trouble caused by the mill-hands yesterday afternoon. They are alleged to have sent six of their number to lie in wait for one millhand working at the Carnatic Mills who was suspected of being in league with the police and as he came out of the Carnatic Mills with other coolies, it is alleged, he was seized by six men and brutally assaulted. The man bleeding all over, eventually managed to find his way to the bungalow of the Manager who immediately put him in a car and took him to the General Hospital where he has been admited as an in patient

SPECIAL POLICE PROTECTION.

Mr. A. P. Symonds, Managing Director of Buckingham Mills and Mr. Dawson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, visited the vicinity of the mills yesterday. The management made strong representations about the police pickets having been withdrawn as result of labour agitation. It is understood that police pickets in the neighbourhood of mills have since been restored and special police protection is also being given to coolies coming from harbour

POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED REVOLVER.

The Commissioner of Police has caused notice to be served on Mr. A. Bentley, Weaving Master of Buckingham Mills, for being in possession of unlicensed revolver and which millhands wrenched away from him about a fortnight back in the weaving shed. Notice calls upon Mr. Bentley to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for offence under Arms Act.

"WORLD-WIDE CONSPIRACY."

MR. CHURCHILL ON BOLSHEVIST ACTIVITIES

INTENSE EFFORTS TO DISRUPT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaking in London to-day reviewed the world-wide activities of the Bolsheviks. He declared that events in Russia must run their course. None could at present help but we must recognise the danger of Bolshevism in Britain for every large city contained small bands of people eager for any chance to make a general overturn in the hope of profiting themselves in general confusion. He suggested that here was a connection between all revolutionary attempts which were being made in India, Egypt, Ireland and Britain. It looked as if a dead set was being against the Empire. He asked why did the Egyptian extremists give money to the "Daily Herald", why did Lenin send money; why was money sent to Sinn Fein. It was known that intense efforts were being made to disrupt India and similar efforts were being made to cause dislocation of trade here in the hope of creating unemployment and consequently suffering and discontent. It was increasingly clear that these factions were acting in concert; there was developing a world-wide conspiracy against this country but it would not succeed if we were constantly vigilant.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

MR HENDERSON ON TEN BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 11 30 a.m., Nov. 7.

The Executive committee of the Second International to-day held meeting in London under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson. It issued a manifesto which is remarkable for its furious denunciation of the Third International formed by Lenin and shows clearly that organised labour in Europe is extremely hostile to the tenets of Bolshevism which, says the manifesto, means violence and war while socialism means peace.

AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS OF SOVIET SUBMARINES.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY TO M. KRASSIN'S NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 2 15 p.m., Nov. 6.

Lord Curzon has replied to M. Krassins' Note stating that the belief of the British Government regarding the aggressive intentions of the Soviet submarines is based on the open avowal of a Soviet Minister when launching a submarine in the Black Sea that he hoped it would sink an Entente vessel. He adds that the Government's fears are confirmed by the vague statement contained in M. Krassin's Note whereby a Soviet submarine commander who desired to torpedo British ships would be provided with the excuse of mistaken identity. Lord Curzon further points out that the Soviet forces in the Black Sea are still engaged in open hostility against British interests in which submarines may at any time be engaged.

EXTRADITION OF THE EX-KAISER.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT'S REPONSIBILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 7.

With regard to the non-fulfilment of the promise to bring the ex-Kaiser to justice Mr. Lloyd George has replied to a correspondent, explaining that twice the Allies have notified the Netherlands Government demanding extradition and emphasising the pressing need for compliance from both the national and international standpoints but the Netherlands have twice refused, insisting upon their right and duty to give him asylum. Consequently the Kaiser's surrender by diplomatic means cannot be secured. The Premier points out that when the promise was given it was not contemplated proceeding to the extremity of war with Holland. In conclusion, the Premier says the responsibility now rests with the Netherlands Government for his permanent safe custody and no greater or more enduring punishment could be imposed than the Allies' action has secured.

Official & Personal.

A crowded public meeting was held at Delhi on Nov. 5th night, Dr. Ansari presiding. A resolution was passed congratulating Mr. Tajuddin, Editor, "Khilafat", Delhi, and "Taj", Jubbulpore, on his arrest and asking him to stand firm

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 8, 1920.

ARMENIAN PROPAGANDA.

The news that the Turkish patriots have retaken the town of Hadjin brings with it the usual story, "from a reliable Armenian source," that ten thousand Armenians have been massacred. The sub-clause shows the propagandist nature of the tidings, for there is no such thing as a reliable Armenian source of information on such subjects, though Armenian propagandist agencies abound. The Armenians and the Greeks, and other Christians, are the propagandist peoples of the Near East. They spend vast sums in Western Europe and America for the purpose of influencing public opinion in their favour. They procure skilled advocates. The Turks do not even state their case before the world, and so the thoughtless newspaper-reader has been led to think that they have no case at all. In 1914, at a time when Czarist Russia was expending three hundred thousand pounds a year for the purpose of "influencing public opinion in England"; when Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia, not to speak of the Armenian revolutionary societies, were proportionally lavish, some English friends of Turkey urged the Porte to start some kind of Press Bureau in London to provide true information on events in Turkey. The amount spent annually by the enemies of Turkey in England alone at that time cannot have been much less than half a million sterling. At first the Turkish Government pooh-poohed the notion, saying that the truth was evident to everyone, and required no "pushing," that such activities were beneath the dignity of Government, and so forth. "We do not do those things," wrote Talaat Bey. But by dint of demonstration and persuasion he did at last deign to consider the suggestion of his English friends and, after consultation with his colleagues, agreed to allot a sum of money every year to secure well-informed articles on Turkish subjects in the English Press. What do you imagine the sum was? Europeans who know the value of advertisement—which is only propaganda in another field—will find it hard to believe. It was £250! The Turks do not know the value of advertisement. They have never realised the fact that a bankrupt concern may right itself by reckless expenditure in that direction, Turkey was nearly bankrupt at that time. Money was badly needed for improvements and reforms of all kinds for the people's good, so Talaat thought and said that £250 was the very utmost that his Government could allot to work, which they considered relatively unimportant. That has always been the Turkish standpoint; one admires its honesty, but it has caused their ruin in a world enamoured of dishonest methods.

The revolutionary Armenians have thus had it all their own way. It is natural that they should have maligned the Turks unscrupulously; but what we find it hard to understand, or pardon, is that Englishmen of good position should, without the possibility of proper investigation, have given the whole weight of their personal influence to the support of the Armenian case in its extremest form; so that a purely propagandist report attained the dignity of an English Blue Book! Many statements to be found in that Report are now disproved. It is therein stated that the treatment which the Armenians received in Turkey in the latter half of 1915 was altogether unprovoked. We now know that in the first months of 1915 the Armenians massacred the helpless Muslim population—helpless because the able men were absent upon military service,—in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis and a part of Erzeroum, with frightful cruelty. The Turkish Government, in a note presented to the Allied Commissioners just after the Armistice, claims that the Armenians massacred *a million Muslims* before the Turkish Government issued the order for the deportation of Armenians from districts near the frontier or the coast to concentration camps in the interior; which order caused the sufferings of innocent Armenians of which the subsequent (Armenian) reports complain. But those sufferings were not by order of the Turkish Government, as the Bryce Report asserts repeatedly. They were due to public indignation in the provinces against a race which was regarded as a race of traitors. It was contended by the propagandists that the Armenians were all innocent of any thought of treason to the Turkish Empire. But the inclusion of the Armenians among the victorious (i.e. combatant) Allies on the occasion of the presentation of the Peace Terms to the Turkish delegation has disposed of that contention once for all. As for the figures of the massacres, we may truly say that they are not reliable on either side. But it is perfectly clear to-day that the Armenians, far from having been "exterminated," are as numerous and lively as ever; and we know that many thousands of them have emerged quite safely from the "death traps", as the Turkish concentration-camps were called; not only that, but many thousands of Armenians lived quite unmolested in the Turkish Empire through the war.

Why do the Armenian propagandists cling so to the figure of 10,000? Ten thousand Armenians were said during the war, to have been burnt to death in the Armenian Cathedral at Marash. The principal church in Marash could hold perhaps two thousand people packed like sardines in a tin, and, that church is still standing quite undamaged, or was standing quite undamaged six months ago When there was a chance that Constantinople might be taken from the Turks ten thousand Armenians were suddenly discovered to have been massacred in this very district of Hadjin which is now again before the public. Ten thousand Armenians was the figure given for the massacres of Adana in March 1909. In fact, ten thousand is a good, round, satisfying number which impresses people, as five hundred or six hundred and fifty, or even a thousand could not do. Now what has actually been occurring in Cilicia? So long as British troops were in occupation of that territory, though Armenian legionaries were employed, the latter were not entrusted with the work of keeping order. When the French came into occupation Armenian legionaries formed the the main part of the force employed; they were entrusted with police work and at once began ill-treatment of the Muslim population, by way of "vengeance," as they said, for the ill-treatment which the Armenians had received during the war. Murder, torture rape and every kind of insult were among the methods of this wonderful police force. The Muslim population, being in a large majority, naturally resented persecution, and called in the help of the armed bands allied with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, which were in the neighbourhood. There were desperate battles for the possession of this very town of Hadjin, for Marash and other places, and the French—or rather their Armenian legionaries—were driven temporarily from Cilicia. The Armenian losses in the battles were heavy, and of the Armenians who fled with the retreating force in winter weather many perished miserably. But the Armenians who remained behind—the loyal ones—were not molested by the victors, as a telegram from their ecclesiastics to the Peace Conference announced at the time. The French—i.e., Armenian legionaries—have since advanced again into Cilicia, and retaken the town of Hadjin; and now the town has been once more retaken by the Turkish patriots. It is not the first time that the slaughter incidental to a life and death struggle has been represented by Armenian propagandists as quite unprovoked, and of Armenians only. Such propagandists are the greatest enemies of the Armenian race for nothing has so angered all their Asiatic neighbours as this whining to Europe in the voice of Europe. The Armenians are inhabitants of Asia Minor, and they are not one tittle better than their neighbours. They provoke a struggle in the most aggressive way, and then, when they get the worst of it, howl out that they are innocent and meekly Christian, and call the Powers of Europe in to help them. This it is that has made their Asiatic neighbours, Christian no less than Muslim, regard them—it is unpleasant, but it is the truth, and can alone explain the situation in Eastern Anatolia and the Caucasus—no longer as human beings, but as vermin. Of all the peoples which inhabit the same territory, the Ottoman Turk aloe has kindness for them.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

The meeting of respect for the memory of the late Lord Mayor of Cork who died after 74 days' voluntary fasting in prison, held yesterday under the auspices of the Swaraj Sabha, is sure to be misunderstood in many quarters. The Anglo-Indian Press is certain to ascribe it to the spirit which welcomes any chance of a public demonstration especially against the British Government. In this case the Anglo-Indian Press, will be quite wrong, for Indians are perfectly aware that the Government, in not releasing the Lord Mayor, were well within their rights; and that any Government which made it a rule to release all prisoners who chose to fast, would very soon find its prisons empty and its authority derided. They may think that, in his special case, an exception should have been made, precisely as they think that an exception should have been made by the German military authorities in the case of Nurse Cavell, when the said military authorities were also well within their rights. But the meeting yesterday was not one of protest against the Government attitude towards the Lord Mayor, but of sympathy with a heroic act of sacrifice; for it is as that and that alone that Mr. McSwiney's death—or suicide, if you prefer to call it so—has captured the imagination of the warm-blooded peoples of the world. The Anglo-Saxons are cold-blooded people; they cannot understand a passion of devotion to a mere ideal of country, faith or kindred, so powerful as to impel a man to immolate himself with rapture for its sake. But the East can understand it; it is honoured in the history of all Eastern peoples; and the Celtic race—which must, we think, at some time or other, have had the warm sun of the East upon their heads can understand it too and pay due honour to its victims. The strangest point, in the case of Mr. McSwiney, is that a Celt, a Welshman, could have saved him, but did not. No legal blame attaches to the English Government, who acted strictly according to English mentality, any more than blame attaches to the German Government for the execution of Nurse Cavell. But in both cases there was no perception of the far-reaching effect which the action of the Government, regarded as a matter of routine, would have on people of an alien mentality. Miscalculations of this nature have been known to change the history of the world.

Notes of the Day.

The Case of Primary Teachers.

The Primary Teachers' Association of Bombay are asking the Corporation to have the scale of pay for primary vernacular teachers made conformable to the new scale for clerks in Government service. The present scale is pitiably low, considering the great importance of the work of teacher; and in view of the these words in a letter of the Schools Committee of the Corporation dated October 1917, which seem to us to state a guiding principle, we do not think the Corporation can ignore the latter's plea:

"Schools must be manned well. There must be a sufficient number of teachers with a large proportion of them specially trained for the work and having their heart in it. It is necessary for this that their pays and prospects are such as keep them contented and secure for them a decent competency."

Well, the teachers are now discontented and have not a decent competency. But the Schools Committee, forgetful of its former generous sentiments expressed towards them, has spoken contemptuously of the educational qualifications of the vernacular teachers. The Teachers' Association examines this contention and declares that, had the same conditions been applied to graduates of universities which are applied to elementary teachers, very few of the former would have satisfied the Schools Committee. In view of the present movement for national education the importance of the work of the vernacular teachers cannot be over-estimated. We therefore trust that the Corporation will see its way to comply with their demand which strikes us both just and moderate.

A Proof of Efficiency.

The most interesting point in connection with the Primary Teachers' Associations is this; that they have not waited for the Corporation to help them, but have helped themselves as far as it was in their power to do so. Thus the course prescribed for an untrained teacher to become a qualified teacher, and so eligible for a higher scale of pay, being beyond the reach of many of their members, the Association have arranged an alternative course which they contend is a fairer test of efficiency. We can well believe it; for the work of teachers and its difficulty, the special gifts and personality which it requires, can best be judged by experience which the teaching body alone possesses. In fact teachers, particularly in the vernacular, know their own requirements, and espy deficiencies, far better than any outside authority can ever be expected to do; and the "authority," if wise, will take them into consultation, and be led by their advice to some extent. The mere fact that the primary teachers have displayed so much initiativ seems to us to prove that they are not so ill-qualified as the Schools Committee of the Corporation has suggested. The circular letter of their President to the Municipal Councillors is full of expert knowledge and good sense; and the dignified and independent attitude therein expressed strikes us as full of hope for the future of India.

H. E. H. the Nizam and Aligarh.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Kasim Hasan, a Trustee of Aligarh:—

Sir,—I have already contradicted Maulana Mohammad Ali's statement that H. E. H. the Nizam has issued orders recalling his students or subjects. In fact our gracious ruler has issued no such orders, nor has H. E. H. given any instructions whatsoever to any trustees. I opposed the resolution put forward by Sahabzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, because I believed it was bad in Law. No resolution could be passed by the trustees, unless and until it has been circulated to all the Trustees, who must be given the chance of voting. I also criticised the action of the Honorary Secretary for having left the college at such a critical time when he knew that it was being visited by Mahatma Gandhiji and Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. It would have been a wise policy to have given opportunity to their Maulvis and to have repudiated their arguments, if possible, by the Maulvis of the other side, just to master the facts from the religious point of view. I wish also to say that Nawab Nazir Jung Bahadur's and my names were put on the Foundation Committee without our knowledge and consent.

A Case for Inquiry.

The following has been sent to us for publication by one of the passengers who were in the burning coach. It speaks for itself:—

To the Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay. (Written at Udwada Station.)

Sir,—We the undersigned, passengers in the waggon on fire and next to it beg to testify to and report on the following incident.

The waggon next to the engine appeared to be on fire on its way to Udwada; when the train reached the station of Udwada, all the passengers raised an alarm. The driver however remained callous and criminally indifferent. One of the undersigned ran to the Station Master to inform him of the incident. At this very moment the guard was whistling to start the train. The Station Master at first showed indifference, but on being pressed, he consented to come on the spot. At this time flames were coming out. When one of the passengers remarked about the carelessness of the S. M. he haughtily replied it was no look-out of the passengers. To the complaint of another passenger the S. M. replied that it would have mattered but little if any passenger had died. The driver was more impertinent than the S. M. and he began to treat the passengers like dogs and to quarrel with them. The guard was the last to come on the scene.

We all specially request you to take notice of the indifference of your officers S. M. guard, driver and all, leave aside the question of helping the passengers in removing their luggage.

The waggon was disconnected later on and the train started.

The train referred to is the fast passenger train which left Colaba at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday, the 30th instant.

Please communicate with the first signatory in future in respect of this incident.

We have the honour to be, etc.

(Sd.) PASSENGERS IN THE TRAIN.

INDIAN LABOUR UNITES.

THE FIRST ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(By our Special Representative.)

The first all India Trades Union Congress, judging from the comments and criticisms of representatives of labour from other provinces in India, must be considered to have been a great success. Local opinion of course was certainly more critical than commendatory. But this is no doubt due to the fact that local workers see from their presence behind the scenes far more of the difficulties and dangers in the path than the journey already accomplished. Yet it must be confessed that to any student of labour unrest in Western India, to any student of the continuous and sometimes pathetic efforts of the mill operatives and other classes of workers in this Presidency to organise themselves if only to ventilate their demands and grievances in common, the road travelled has by no means been inconsiderable. The organised operatives of Bombay have won the esteem and regard of organised labour elsewhere and the fact that Bombay workmen had the good fortune to possess highly educated leaders from among the politically minded class has accelerated the progress towards trade Unionism in Western India and has given the organisers of labour activities in Bombay a lead and a dominating voice in all matters which will concern the future of the Indian labour movement.

Race prejudice

The First All-India Trades Union Congress was attended by several hundred workmen from all parts of India, by a good many of their sympathisers who belong to the class of brain workers, by a number small but helpful enough of Indian ladies and four Englishmen. One of these latter represented silently and respectfully the Government of India. One wonders what he thought of the Congress, but as the Government of India will be the first repository of his views one need not trouble much about his presence. It was well known that Sir Thomas Holland and his immediate entourage were by no means adverse to the idea of holding such a congress. Of the other Englishmen only one was found capable of burning with indignation at the presidential speech and to ask the question by means of a letter to the "Chronicle" "is this Congress to be used as yet one more stick to beat the Britisher or is it a sane attempt to better conditions for labour?" The question was greatly canvassed at the subsequent sittings of the Congress not formally of course but informally in private talk and deliberations and the answer was that the Congress was a sane attempt to better the conditions of labour in India if in considering how to better those conditions, cognate questions, such as the attitude of Lancashire, the export of food stuffs from India, the problem of imposing duties upon finished foreign articles in order to give an impetus to the manufacture of similar commodities at home in India; if all these questions did arise it was by no means due to race prejudice but it was the result of the necessity of appreciating in their true light India's economic difficulties.

The work achieved.

A perusal of the great many resolutions which the Trades Union Congress passed after many rousing speeches and considerable discussion in the subjects Committee cannot fail to impress even the man in the street with the importance of the work it has achieved. The Congress was essentially a movement which considered the opinions, the view point, if you like the prejudices of the man in the street in India. Its resolutions represent the public mind, not the mind of the Indian literates, but the mind of the vast majority of manual workers in India. What do the resolutions convey? There is a very articulate desire on the part of the workers to unite, to organise themselves in a coherent and intelligible manner and, in doing so, they want the Government "to issue general instructions to the heads of Districts and the Police Department that no obstruction be placed" in their way. It is unnecessary to comment further, but it must be pointed out that the speeches by the two representatives of the workers upon this resolution threw a flood of light upon the manner in which the Government in the various provinces in the country has been viewing the labour unrest, inevitable because of the present economic hardships, welcome because of the hopes of organised effort which it has created.

The personal factor:—

The workers naturally demanded, better conditions as regards wages, a shortening of the hours of daily toil, better amenities of life by serving their employers, such as assistance in sickness, or after an accident. They deprecated the drink habit, and requested a Government whose attitude regarding the excise question has been for all these years astonishingly incomprehensible, to restrict the location of drinking saloons. They protested against the treatment of Indian labourers overseas, sympathised with the local Bombay strikers, wanted some safeguard for the interest of women operatives and hoped for some favourable results from the deputation which they appointed to interview H. E. Sir George Lloyd In framing these resolutions it was wonderful how very much the personal factor counted. Evidently the workers did not care much about the international labour conference to be held next year at Geneva but they did care as to who represented them. There was a very sharp, dissenting note when the question of nominating Mr. N. M. Joshi

(Continued on page 10.)

END OF THE COAL STRIKE

STATE OF EMERGENCY TERMINATED

WORK IN FULL SWING FROM TO-DAY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7,

The Miners' Federation has decided to declare the strike off despite the small two-third majority required to continue the strike. The question now is whether districts which have voted for the strike particularly, Lancashire and South Wales will obey the instructions to resume work or break from the Federation and continue the struggle alone. It is known that there are many extremists who favour this course but the responsible miners' leaders are of the opinion that the men will be only too glad to resume work and that they will soon realise that the terms agreed upon are advantageous to them. It is hoped therefore that work will be in full swing in all the coalmines throughout the country by Monday at the latest.

RESTRICTIONS PARTIALLY WITHDRAWN.

The restrictions imposed owing to the coal strike are already being withdrawn. The Secretary for Mines declares that the state of emergency is terminated and the limitations as to use of coal and light ended last night. Full train services will be resumed at the beginning of the week. Unexpectedly the early dropping of the coal restrictions is due to the good condition in which the miners kept the pits during the strike and the large reserves built up before the strike, most of which is not yet half depleted.

NO FEAR OF SERIOUS REVOLT.

Resumption of work in coal-fields to-day is only partial owing to various reasons but the work will probably be in full swing by the 8th. The men have generally welcomed the calling off of the strike and it is stated that there is no fear of any serious revolt against the settlement although numbers of extremists express disappointment. Eighty per cent in the mines at Oldhill, Staffordshire, have refused to resume while the dissatisfied miners at Hamilton, Lanarkshire started rioting. The Police made three baton charges. It is reliably stated what the industry will not get back to normal working for two months.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

UPWARD TREND IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Nov. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's report says prices have shown an upward trend owing to the scantiness of supplies and purchases on account of Indian bazaars. China early in week acquired a fair amount of silver from the United States where the price was ruling more favourably than in London, but as the rates rose the demand subsided.

While the Chinese trade remains for the present in a lifeless condition undertone cannot be said to have improved for demand for India owing to poor monsoon can hardly be energetic. It was reported from the United States on the 16th ultimo that nearly nineteen million ounces of silver had been purchased under the Pittman Act. The Mexican coinage report for July indicates mintage at rate of seventeen million ounces annually.

COMMAND OF ALLIED TROOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

Paris.—It is announced that a convention has been agreed to between the allied commanders in Constantinople by which the command of the allied troops in Constantinople will be, in future, be exercised in turn first by a British General who is now Sir Charles Harrington who will command for twenty months and then by a French General. The agreement comes into force from the date of ratification of the Treaty of Sevres by Turkey.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN MESPOT.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF REBEL TRIBES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

It is authoritatively learnt that the effects of the recent British successes in Mesopotamia are considerable. Several rebel tribes have surrendered unconditionally and have given up their rifles and ammunition. On the other hand on the left bank of the Euphrates a large number of tribesmen are still defiant and have recently been active against the British post.

UNIONISTS' CONGRESS.

STEPS AGAINST NATIONALISTS' MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

Bloemfontein.—A momentous Congress of the Unionist Party to-day considered Mr. Smut's recent appeal for the formation of the party of Moderates on non-racial lines and unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution recognising the necessity for a strong party to maintain the fundamental principles of the Act of Union.

Sir Thomas Smartt declared that the Nationalists' menace to constitution outweighed all minor considerations.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick termed the Nationalists "Civil War Party."

The Congress passed a unanimous resolution in favour of uniting with the South African Party.

ELECTION TO NEW COUNCILS

MR. MONTAGU ON USE OF ROYAL PREROGATIVE FOR RELEASED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Nov. 6.

Replying to Col. Yate with regard to the formal pardoning of the released men who had been convicted to enable them to stand for election to the new Councils Mr. Montagu emphasised that the use of the Royal prerogative was vested in the Viceroy and he did not propose to intermere with it.

Sir Henry Craik asked: Is Montagu prepared to say that no communication whatever and no suggestions have passed from the India Office to the Viceroy on the subject?

REFORMS IN CEYLON.

GOVT. ON CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 6.

Replying to Mr. Allen Parkinson and Mr. Robert Richardson Col. Amery stated, that as the resolutions of the Ceylon National Congress expressing dissatisfaction with the proposed scheme of constitutional reform were passed before the publication of a complete scheme and Lord Milners' explanatory despatch and before the Governor of Ceylon had had an opportunity of making clear the provisions of the Reforms Lord Milner did not consider it necessary to take any action. The resolutions obviously misrepresented considerable advance that the reforms involved in the direction of popular control.

BLOCKADE OF COASTS OF SYRTIS.

DECLARED BY TRIPOLI GOVERNOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7.

Rome.—A message from Tripoli states that the Governor of Tripoli has issued the decree dictating blockade of the coasts of Syrtis until garrison of the town of Syrtis, who were captured by the natives, have been released.

COOPERATION BETWEEN COSSACKS AND BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

It is understood that there is no question of Major-General Ironside taking over the command of Starosselsky's Persian Cossacks The recent close cooperation between the Cossacks and the British was not intended to involve Britain in any fresh commitments.

VICEROY AT SYLHET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET Nov. 4.

In the course his speech to the Sylhet Local Board on the 4th of November Lord Chelmsford said:—

Lack of good communicaion between Sylhet and the adjoining hills and shillong, is, indeed a matter of vital importance and you do well to give it your earnes attention. You are confronted with very serious natural difficulties. Owing to the flooded state of the country between the hills and Sylhet, all previous attempts at railway construction have, I believe, resulted in disastrous failure. The difficulties may not, for aught I know, be insuperable, but, here again, I must leave it to the Local Government to decide whether in view of the rival claims of other parts of the Province and of the resources available for its development, it is possible to contemplate a fresh attempt. I learn, however, with satisfaction that you are receiving this year for the improvement of your communications a grant of one and half lakhs, a gant which it is hoped may be even larger in future years.

REPRISALS IN IRELAND

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD'S DEFENCE.

MR. O'CONNOR'S MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT LOST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion for adjournment Mr. J. H. Thomas read an affidavit by Barry who was executed on November 1st in Dublin declaring that he had been threatened with torture because he refused to furnish the names of his comrades.

ACTIONS AGAINST REPRESALS.

Sir Hamar Greenwood pointed out that the legal phraseology of the "affidavit" suggested that it was not made by Barry but was prepared for him. The matter had been enquired into and he accepted the denials of the officers concerned. As regards reprisals, he declared that nine constables were under arrest, two on the charge of murder. The Commander-in-Chief had enquired into every case brought against the troops and ten cases of disciplinary action had been taken, while seven men were being tried in connection with the destruction of property at Mallow. Nevertheless, all the tears ought not to be shed for the sufferers championed by Mr. O'Connor, some should be left for the gallant men who deserved well of the country in war time and who were being murdered daily, while carrying on their duties. He denied that there was any government imprimatur on reprisals against the innocent people. The police and the military posessed lists of officers, noncoms and men of the Republican army and when an assassination occurred the houses belonging of those people in the neighbourhood were searched.

MR. HUG MARTINS' STORY.

Dealing with complaints of Mr. Hug Martin, the "Daily News" correspondent, who alleged that he was threatened by the police, Sir Hamar Greenwood said he did not believe that Mr. Martin was in the slightest danger. It was a common thing in Ireland to pretend to be in danger and become a hero. Mr. Martin was as safe in Ireland as he would be in Fleet Street and any press man would be welcomed in Ireland, no matter whatever his views. The way out of the present situation could not be found until the murder gang ceased murdering. He did not believe that the House of Commons or the country would make peace until the murders stopped. The Irish people welcomed the increasing energy of the soldiers and the police in stamping out the murders. Government's duty was to defeat this merciless attempt to intimidate them into giving Ireland independence. Thanks to the police and the military, the Government was defeating it. If they failed the policy of assassination would spread to England, because as soon as it was found to be a successful method of political propaganda people would be encouraged to adopt it. The best way to the stoppage of reprisals was to stop the campaign of murders. When the latter ceased the reprisals would automatically cease. Then the time would come for a way out for the Irish people, which the whole House would gladly welcome. The quarrel was not between the English and the Irish people but was in Ireland itself. He hoped that everyone would unite in helping Ireland to settle her own troubles and stamp our assassination which was the one bar to a progressive and happy settlement.

Mr. O'Connor's motion was defeated by 133 votes to 51.

FURTHER EXTENSIVE REPRISALS.

MARKET HOUSE AND HOTEL BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Further extensive reprisals are reported from Ireland, also a new ambush at Ballinare where three policemen were wounded. There has been extensive wreckage in Tralee during the past two nights, where a notice was posted threatening reprisals of a nature not yet heard of, if the two missing policemen were not returned. Their dead bodies were subsequently recovered.

Following the shooting of a district inspector eleven lorries with uniformed men visited Granard and set fire to the market house and a hotel. A block of buildings valued at £70,000 was entirely destroyed.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT ATHLONE

LARGE PRINTING WORKS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 6.

Following upon the attack on the military lorry in Athlone, in which three soldiers were wounded, uniformed men, last night, burned down and totally destroyed a large printing werks in Athlone. The damage estimated at £100,000. Many inhabitants have been thrown out of work.

MORE TRAGIC EVENTS IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Nov. 7.

The usual tragic events are reported from Ireland. A Military Lieutenant last night was shot dead near Nenagh, also two men who had been arrested on suspicion and attempted to escape. Reprisals at Nenagh followed murder of lieutenant, licensed premises and the printing office being destroyed and the local creamery blown up. Inhabitants fled into country in a wild alarm.

IMPERIAL POLICY IN NEAR EAST.

BRITAIN'S INTRUSIONS.

'DISASTROUS TO HER RELATIONS WITH INDIA"

AGA KHAN'S WARNING TO ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. Nov. 7, 12 noon.

In the course of an article in "The Times" discussing the British policy in the Near and Middle East H. H. the Aga Khan declares that Britain is penetrating into areas outside her legitimate Asiatic sphere. He strongly dissents from the Esher Report and utters a grave warning with regrad to the tendency to employ Indian troops in other Asiatic countries for an indofinite period for purposes with which India does not sympathise. He contends that the present course leads India to mistrust. British promise that India will eventually be given the Dominion privilege. The Aga Khan contends that Mesopotamia should be left alone and British and Indian military occupation should cease. He also urges complete cessation of British military interference with the affairs in Persia.

THE ESHER REPORT.

He says that the anxiety of the Indians owing to the Esher Report has been deepened by the rumour that many of the larger recommondations as well as new principles it seeks to lay down with regard to permanent Indian military participation in operations in the Near and Middle East will be adopted forthwith. The Aga Khan declars that the Indian point of view, official or otherwise, appears to be almost entirely disregarded in the settlement of the Imperial policy in the East. The Home Government's Imperial policy is partly responsible for the alarming political situation in India. The success of the Reform Scheme is jeojardised. The Esher Committee seems to contemplate some sort of active British hegemony in the Middlee East with Indian, rather than British Army as its sword and buckler.

A WRONG AND RISKY POLICY.

While he heartily agrees with the many technical recommendations of the committee, the Aga Khan most profoundly disagrees with the sugestion that Indian Army should henceforth be scattered about and used outside India at the bidding of the Imperial General Staff in pursuit of objects in connection with which India will never be consulted. It is he says a wrong and risky policy and makes the Indian Army a possible danger to the Empire, instead of a bastion of strength. Carrying out of the principles underlying the Esher Report would mean that India would rmain a dependency for ever. He concludes by uttering a warning that the high taxation in India for army to be chiefly used elsewhere in the manner suggested by the Committee implies a policy which may eventually be disastrous to British relations with India.

THE REPORT PART V.

ASSED IN COMMONS ARMY COMMITTEE.

The Army Committee of the House of Commons has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that Part Five of the Esher Report should be adopted forthwith in view of the strong terms in it drawing attention to "the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction in both the armies in India."

REPORTS OF INCREASING OUTRAGES

3 CONSTABLES KILLED: MORE WOUNDED

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 5.

Outrages continue to be reported in an intensified form from Ireland. To-day's batch, up to the present, gives three constables killed and a number wounded. Several further attempts were made without success. The courthouse and the police-barracks in two centres were destroyed.

In the case of a murder at Limerick, the constable left the barracks to go to a village, and did not return. His dead body was found the next morning in a drain half naked. Dublin and the environs were again raided last night, and one arrest was made.

THE REPRISALS POLICY.

The question of the condition of Ireland was again raised in the House of Commons, this afternoon, when Mr. O'Connor attempted to obtain another debate on the reprisals policy, but was unsuccessful.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, replying to Mr. O'Connor, said that a number of murders had taken place also disturbances consequent on a search for the criminals. He had called for reports, but in most cases the telegraph wires had been cut by criminals. He added that the police were in a state of great indignation, following upon the assassination of their comrades.

ZAGLOUL PASHA'S TRIBUTE TO LORD MILNER.

FORCE V. FRIENDLY MEANS.

LINK IN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

In view of Lord Milner's speech in the Lodrs yesterday in which he stated that there was no reason to suppose that the Egyptian nationalists generally were hostile to Britain or that the attainment of their aspirations was necessarily inconsistent with safeguarding the British interests in Egypt, the Egyptian delegation will probably postpone its departure from London in anticipation of a fresh conference with Lord Milner

Zagloul Pasha stated that that speech had produced a very good impression. He said tribute to Lord Milner's ability and sympathy and said Lord Milner had endeavoured to build an empire not by force but by friendly means. In spite of the difficulties and misunderstandings Zagloul Pasha had not abandoned the hope of an agreement which all Egyptian patriots desired. Granting of independence to Egypt would be a permanent link in Anglo-Egyptian friendship.

"OBLIGATION WEEK" INAUGURATION.

EMPLOYMFNT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

A meeting was held in the Mansion House this afternoon to inaugurate the 'Obligation Week' when an intensive campaign will be conducted throughout the country in connection with the ex-service men who are still out of employment.

Lord Mayor presided and the Prince of Wales was the principal speaker. This was his first public engagement since his return from Australia and he was given a great reception.

In course of the proceedings it was stated that it was hoped to place in employment twenty thousand officers, twenty thousand disabled men and a quarter of a million fit men who were still seeking work.

CAUSALTY DURING OCTOBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that during October, in Ireland twenty-two policemen and fourteen soldiers had been killed and twenty-eight policemen and thirty soldiers wounded. Following upon the murder of a police sergeant, six lorries with armed men wrecked a number of houses at Ballymote, County Sligo, and burned creamery. Damage is estimated at twenty thousand pounds.

MR S. SYLVIA PANKHURST

TO APPEAL AGAINST HER SENTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7,

Mrs. Sylvia Pankhurst is appealing against her sentence. She has been released on bail of £2,000 and is signing an undertaking not to publish the Communist paper and to abstain from public meetings pending hearing of the appeal.

RACING RESUMED AT NEWBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7,

The Jockey Club announces that racing will be resumed at Newbury on Friday.

WELCOME TO MR. SARMA AT MADRAS.

VALUE OF TEMPERANCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The Indian Christian Temperance Association held a public meeting with Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer on the chair to welcome the Hon. Mr. B. A. Sarma who is now on a visit to Madras. In thinking to welcome Mr. Sarma observed that the excise question was a problem of finance and until the people could and money in other ways for carrying on work of administration. The excise problem would be rather difficult of solution even by a popular Government. He urged of a creation of a net work of temparance associations all over the country to educate the voters on the inestimable value of temperance.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Rainfall has extended in South Madras. It has been nearly general in Malabar, local in South-east Madras, Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in South Burma and Orissa.

Chief amounts are:—Calicut two inches; Pamban one; Negapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

THE LATE MR. MACSWINEY.

"TRUE SINCERE AND BRAVE PATRIOT."

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION

PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the Bombay National Union, a public meeting was held last evening at Shantaram's Chawl, for the purpose of expressing the deep sorrow of the citizens of Bombay at the death of Mr. Terence MacSwiney, the late Lord Mayor of Cork, and conveying their sympathy to the family of the glorious deceased. Pandit Motilal Nehru was voted to the chair. The meeting was a very largely attended one.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman at the outset said in Hindi that that evening they met to express their feelings of deep sorrow at the death of a young hero who died for freedom—the young man who was never afraid of death. He was sleeping in the lap of death for 74 days, but never went back from his word. The name of that hero was Terence MacSwiney. That young man was a citizen of that country where hundreds of men died for the same cause as he. But the condition of that country was not quite the same as that of India, but there were many points in the political condition of that country similar to those of India. This young hero was 26 or 27 years of age. But from an early age he was so sincere in the service of his country that he was made the Lord Mayor of the city in which he was living. Before his last arrest he had been arrested six times under the order of the British Government, but through his valour he had escaped six times from the jail. After his last arrest his house was searched and it had been said that many other seditious papers were found in his house, but the Government did not publish what those documents were.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

He was tried by Court-Martial and the sentence passed on him was not according to any code of law, but under an Act named the Regulation for the Government of Ireland, which was similar to the Rowlatt Act in India. And these military officers were not Irish. They were all Englishmen and it was known to everybody that there was the bitterest enmity between Englishmen and Irishmen. Therefore one enemy was asked to do justice to another enemy in the case of Mr. MacSwiney. When arrested he had said that he had no respect for the Court which had to try him and would not remain in their custody for more than one month. Mr. MacSwiney was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

RESOLUTION TO HUNGER-STRIKE.

He went on hunger-strike as he thought he would be able to get rid of the clutches of the tyrants by death in a month. But his will-power kept him alive for more than even two months. During the critical period of Mr. MacSwiney's life, Mr. Arthur Griffiths, the Acting President of the Irish Republic, had written to all the rulers of Europe to draw their attention to the injustice done to Ireland by Britain and the peoples of many countries asked their respective Governments to interfere in the wrong done to the Irish, but Mr. MacSwiney never prayed for his release.

THE LESSON FOR INDIANS.

The speaker then quoted the opinions of several nations about Mr. MacSwiney's case from the "Weekly News Bulletin" of Dublin and said that if Indians needed to create a world opinion, they would have to prepare to make the same sacrifices as Mr. MacSwiney. But he again said the condition in Ireland differed from that in India. Mr. MacSwiney had left a lesson for them to learn and it was that they should not depend upon others for attaining their goal, but they should work it out themselves. In Ireland physical resistance had begun and many had died on both sides, but none of them could inspire others so much as did Mr. MacSwiney.

REFERENCE TO MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

At the conclusion, the Chairman referring to the stormy scenes at Mrs. Besant's speech said that Mr. Gandhi and all non-cooperators were against rowdyism or violence. But at a meeting as the one which Mrs. Besant had to address what else could be done. She tried to address a people on a subject which went against their conviction and when they wanted to clear their doubts by asking her some questions she would not answer. What else could the people do under such circumstances? If they kept silent her friends would have said that the entire audience of so many thousands of people attended to Mrs. Besant with rapt attention and that they all approved her views. He, however, beseeched them rather to avoid such speeches than go and make undesirable scenes.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then proposed and passed:—

(1) "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay hereby places on record its deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, who suffered extraordinary and self-imposed starvation unto death for the sake of his conscience and also tenders its sympathy to the Irish nation in the loss of a true, sincere and brave patriot."

Proposed by Mr. V. J. Patel.
Seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Supported by Dr. M. B. Velkar.

(2) "That the Chairman be authorised to convey the resolution to the family of the late Mr. MacSwiney."

Proposed by Mr. M. H. J. Chhotani.
Seconded by Mr. Gulamali Saheb.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

A detailed account of the proceedings will be published in our to-morrow's issue.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT

EGYPTIAN DALEGATES DECLARE MILNER SCHEME UNACCEPTABLE

FORMAL PROTECTORIAL ABOLITION INSISTED.

LORD CURZON'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7.

The Egyptian delegation who recently returned to London to confer again with Lord Milner with regard to the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Agreement for the future government of Egypt are leaving London shortly. They state that there is no indication hitherto that a settlement is likely as the Egyptians regard the scheme as unacceptable, unless a number of points are agreed to, especially the formal abolition of the protectorate.

LORD CURZON ON THE SITUATION.

Replying to Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords with regard to the affairs in Egypt, Lord Curzon made no reference to the statement of the Egyptian delegation btu said the Cabinet was carefully considering proposals of the Milner Mission. He emphasised that the proposals were not the Government's proposals; they had not even been submitted to the Egyptian Government. They were naturally open to consideration by both the Imperial and the Egyptian Governments and both sides retained equal liberty. When discussions here reached a more advanced stage it was contemplated that the Sultan of Egypt would depute properly accredited representatives to meet His Majesty's Government and proceed with the further solution of these matters. Lord Milner, said Lord Curzon, had clearly stated the present position. The Milner Commission had not yet reported. When they did report the Government would consider the report very carefully. When the Cabinet had come to a decision a statement of the Government policy would be made and the whole question could be discussed.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 6.

According to the "Daily Graphic", Mr. Chamberlain has refused the Viceroyalty.

GLASGOW PROHIBITION POLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7.

The official result of the prohibition poll in Glasgow is that 24 wards have vote for no change nine wards for limitation and four wards for no license. In consequence of the vote 94 licenses from 1904 will be cancelled. The results in other districts are not yet complete but the majority appear to favour no change.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"SANCTITY OF CONTRACT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

In consequence of endeavours of the American firms to cancel unprecedently large orders with the Lancashire Cotton Trade owing to the falling prices, the American Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a unanimous resolution that the sanctity of contracts should be maintained and that no cancalments should be agreed to. It is stated that two million sterling is involved.

BENGAL POLICE.

REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA No. 6.

The Bengal Police Administration Report for the last year shows that 5195 officers and men received money rewards and 1470 were good service marks or otherwise. Amount expended was Rs. 55,263. Work of Railway Police was heavy on Eeast Indian Railway. Running thefts increased from 41 to 94. On Sealdah section there was an increase of 29 cases of running train thefts and on Saidpur Section running train thefts decreased from 51 to 31. Total number of accidents reported during year was 775, 10 were due to collisions and ten were cases of sucide, 417 persons were killed and 305 injured of whom 50 and 113 respectively were railway empployees. Total volume of cognisable crime was, 1,25,167 showing an increase of 2,364. Cases of serious crimes decreased from 442 to 387 and culpable homicide from 215 to 173. Daceity increased from 638 to 686. Robbery increased by 61 and burglery by 3028, There were only two attempted and two political dacoities. Four seditious leaflets came to notice of police. Owing to success attained in breaking up various revolutionary organisations in province work of intelligence branch has materially decreased. Number of foreigners arrested and convicted in Bengal during last year was 3,772 and 2,246 respectively.

S. S. PATRICIA.

INCIDENTS IN LAST VOYAGE

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Nov. 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Glyn who put a question with regard to the incidents on the last voyage of the steamer Patricia, from Bombay to Liverpool, Mr. Leslie Wilson pointed out that the Patricia was built for the Atlantic but was used on the Eastern routes owing to the dearth of passenger tonnage. She was not overcrowded and there was no shortage of fresh water but economy was necessitated owing to supplies not being available at Aden. No serious complaints were received with regard to sanitation and minor defects were immediately remedied. The refrigerating plant was incapable of keeping the temperature below the freezing point in the Red Sea and therefore the fresh meat and fish taken on board at Aden had to be thrown overboard. Prices of refreshments and tobacco were not extortionate but they were reduced shortly after the ship left Bombay as the Commander of the troops considered them too high.

"MALICE IN BLUNDERLAND."

MR. ASQUITH'S AUTOLIOGRAPHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Mrs. Asquith's autobiography is now published as a book. The London newspaper comments are generally unfavourable. For example The "Times" describes the book as an unjustifiable and inexcusable scandal. The "Morning Post" heads its review "A Malice in Blunderland." On the other hand, the "Daily Express" says, the book is always amusing and often sparkling and frank without being in the least malicious. The errors are simply those of taste.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS FOR BURMA.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SOON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Nov. 6.

Mr. Montagu replied that there were innumerable suggestions and communications connected with this question when the terms of Royal amnesty were decided. He promised to, look up all the records if Sir Henry Craik would put down a question and give him an answer.

Replying to Mr. T. W. Grundy Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering the questions involved in the scheme of constitutional reforms for Burma and would make an announcement as soon as possible.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU

RELEASED ON OCT. 20TH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that he had just received a telegram from the President of Azerbaijan Government stating that British prisoners at Baku had been released on October 20th and would be sent to Tiflis. Mr. Harmsworth therefore though it would now be possible to complete the exchange of prisoners without delay. (Cheers).

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Stainley Baldwin formally introduced a bill to control export of gold and silve coins and bullion and to prohibit the melting or improper use of gold and silver coins.

SIR ARTHUR YAPP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Sir Arthur Yapp left London this morning on a three months' visit to India to attend the Y.M.C.A. Convention at Calcutta this month.

REPORTED GIFT OF LAND TO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ANOTHER VERSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 7.

The Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, wires:—With regard to Mr. Mohamed Ali's message in which he says that Mr. Neaz Ali, Zemindar, Aligarh, has promised to make a free gift of site for buildings for his National University, I wish to inform the public that I have made enquiries and found that Mr. Neaz Ali is not a Zemindar and owns no land in Aligarh. He is Muttawalli of a local Waqf and as such has no power to make gift of property belonging to Waqf.

Mr. Mohamed Ali persists in entering the College premises in spite of his having been evicted from them on Friday. He with a large number of his students, attended the Jumma prayers in the College Mosque which is situated inside the main quadrangle containing the lecture rooms and hostels and access to the Mosque is through the gates leading into the quadrangle. Such intrusion is likely to lead to complications when the College opens and Mr. Mohamed Ali will make capital out of it and put a religious complexion on the interference by the College authorities. The College Mosque, it may be mentioned, was never intended for the general public. I was built exclusively for the use of College students.

RUPEE V. FLORIN.

DAMAGING EFFECT.

ON PRODUCERS IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Nov. 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Jesson who drew attention to the damaging effect on the producers in East Africa of the course of exchange with India Col. Amery stated that a rupee for which a florin was being substituted was stabilised at one tenth of a pound sterling in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika at a time when the value of a rupee in India was raised to one tenth of a gold sovereign. He saw no reason to suppose that the value of the Indian rupee would remain permanently below two shillings and he was not prepared to sacrifice the advantage East Africa of a stable exchange and definite association with the sterling because of the temporary depression of the Indian exchange.

BHANDARKAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

INVESTIGATIONS IN MAHABHARATA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

One of the results of the investigations carried on at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona in connection with the Chief of Aundh's edition of the Mahabharata has been the discovery of the existance of a purer line of manuscript tradition which is very much free from interpretations and which probably reaches back to the early centuries of the Christian era. The evidence of the Javanese version of the epic has been a determining factor in arriving at this important conclusion. The results and the arguments were embodied in a paper read to-day by the Mahabharata Committee of the Institute.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE

TO ASSEMBLE ON NOV. 11.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

The Indian Railway Committee is having a further nomination with a view to representation of the City's financial interests in Indians railways. The Committee assembles in London on November 11th for the purpose of taking evidence. Enquiry begins in India in mid-December.

TO BE "WET" OR "DRY"?

EXCITING ELECTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 6.

Many districts in Scotland are at present in the throes of exciting elections to decide whether they favour prohibition, limitation of licenses, or no change in the present system.

The voting has been tremendous as a result of the strenuous preliminary campaign for both the "wets" and the "drys." Up to the present, 61 towns have voted, and the "drys" have been completely routed, only winning in five towns, whilst the remainder favour no change. In Glasgow, only four wards, out of thirty-seven, have voted in favour of prohibition, whilst Aberdeen has returned to a large majority against "drys."

The polling will continue throughout Scotland, for the next seven weeks.

COL. AND MRS. WEDGWOOD AT LAHORE

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood accompanied by Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here to-day by the Bombay Mail. They got down at the Lahore Cantonment west station and were received by Lala Harkishen Lal, Duni Chand, Ghulam Mohiuddin Baksh, Tek Chand and others. Lala Harkishen Lal garlanded Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood and Lala Lajpat Rai introduced them to the gentlemen present with whom Colonel Wedgwood shook hands. They were then taken in a motor car to Lala Harkishen Lal's residence where they are staying. A public reception will be given to Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood by the people of Lahore to-day at 3 p.m. outside the Lahore main railway station, when a procession will be formed and they will be taken through the city.

COL. WEDGWOOD AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Nov. 6.

At the mass meeting in Baker Garden Syed Alay Nabi introduced Lala Lajput Rai and Colonel Wedgewood and thanked them for visiting Agra. Lala Lajput Rai said that he disapproved of schoolboys taking part in politics but there was no objection to college students interesting themselves in politics provided they had the courage of their convictions and were prepared to face adversity and suffering in the interests of freedom.

Colonel Wedgewood said he was of opinion, speaking as an Englishman, that self-government would be a good thing for India and he hoped the Labour Party in England would be able to help towards the attainment of this goal.

"LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEAD?"

SENATOR HARDING'S DECLARATION.

U. S. AND PEACE OF THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 7.

A telegram from Marion, Ohio, says: Senator Harding addressing the electors of Ohio declared that the League of Nations was now deceased although a new administration intended to see that the nation played its part in the new international association founded on peace.

A telegram from New York says Senator Harding's declaration that the League of Nations was dead was interpreted as meaning that he regarded the unprecedented republican vote as a mandate from the Americans to abandon Wilson's League; and that he intends to carry out the mandate literally, simultaneously, however, undertaking rebuilding of 'entente cordiale' between America and the rest of the world. Thus the United States will actively participate in restoration of normal international conditions including the resumption of relations as soon as possible with Germany and ultimately with Russia and Mexico.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

EMPIRE DELEGATION'S CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

The Empire delegation met in the House of Commons to-day to consider arrangements for the attendance at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on November 15th. Mr. Lloyd George presided and the members of the Cabinet and the Dominions' representatives attended.

MEMBERSHIP OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Paris.—An application by the neutrals will be made at Geneva on behalf of Germany and Austria for the membership of the League of Nations. Direct application will be presened on behalf of Bulgaria by Premier Stamboulinski.

SENATOR HARDING'S VICTORY.

A RECORD MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 6.

New York.—Mr. Miller, Republican, has been elected Governor of New York, in succession to Mr. Smith Democrat. It appear that Senator Harding's victory has been greater than the most optimistic anticipated. He has won all doubtful states with the exception of Kentucky, and his majority nearly six million which is a record.

California, which, in 1916, decided in favour of ex-President Wilson, has given Senator Harding 400,000 majority. The returns which are practically complete, show that the Republicans have 54 seats in the Senate and that the Democrats have 42.

"A PLAIN ORDINARY FELLOW"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Nov. 7,

New York.—Although final returns will not be available for some days it seems assured that Harding will receive 330 votes in electoral college and Cox probably 127.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

ADMISSION BY LENIN AND TROTSKY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 8.

Further confirmation of the seriousness of affairs in Russia is provided in the admissions of Lenin and Trotsky in the newspaper "Pravda." Lenin declares that Moscow and other large cities are paralysed by famine, that even the army is becoming famished and that it is necessary to use every means to enforce peasants delivering foodstuffs, while Trotsky states that they want to see rebellions in other countries to render attacks upon them impossible. The Red army he says, is indire need of food, boot, and clothing and if these are not forthcoming immediately all their efforts will be futile

Meanwhile the military situation in South Russia had become critical owing to release of Red forces from the Polish frontier and their concentration against General Wrangel who foreseeing events has been retiring towards the Crimea. The retirement is practically complete, but future of campaign may depend upon whether General Wrangels forces have suffered serious losses during the withdrawal, which fact is at present obscure.

ADVANCE NON-COOPERATION.

MR. GANDHI AT POONA.

VIOLENCE CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Chotani arrived here this morning. The party got down at Kirkee and were received by prominent nationalist leaders. They addressed a largely attended public meeting immediately on arrival, Mr. Chotani occupying the chair. Mr. Gandhi who spoke in Hindi for nearly thirty minutes was given an ovation at the beginning of his address. The meeting had been held on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds where the Governor distributed prizes to the successful winners in the tournaments, that were held under his auspices. Mr. Gandhi expressed his regret at this. Mr. Gandhi knew the present Governor very well and considered him to be a cool-headed and estimable gentleman but his objection to the Governor's association with the tournaments was based on the consideration that he was part of an administrative machinery which denied justice to Indians in the matter of the Punjab and the Khilafat. Even had his political guru the late Mr. Gokhale been the Governor and Mr. Tilak the Viceroy he would object to their presence at such functions on the same grounds. It had been persistently rumoured for the last few days that the applications of the Seditious Meetings Act. was under contemplation Mr. Gandhi adviced obedience to such orders as might issue.

VIOLENCE CONDEMNED.

Referring to the programme of Non-cooperation he said is was founded on two principles. One was the principle of non-violence and the other was the Hindu-Moslem Unity. He laid special emphasis on the necessity of the No-cooperation campaign being carried on without recourse to violence and in this connection strongly deprecated speakers at public meetings being subjected to insulting treatment at the hands of the audience as Mrs. Besant had been at Bombay on Wednesday. Non-violence was the real key to success in their work for securing Swaraj for their motherland. If they properly organised themselves he had no doubt success would be on their side.

Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Ali addressed two crowded public meetings, one in the morning and one in the evening on Non-cooperation.

Mr. Gandhi leaves on his tour in the southern districts of the Presidency to-day.

CONFERENCE WITH LIBERALS.

Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru had a conference with the local Liberal Leaders at the Servants of India Society last night when there was a free and frank interchange of views on the subject of Non-cooperation.

INDIAN LABOUR UNITES.

(Continued from page 8.)

for the pannel of the Commission of Inquiry instituted under the covenant of the League of Nations came up for discussion. Mr. Joshi is suspect if only because it was the Government who sent him to the Washington Conference. But for the persuasive firmness of Lala Lajpatrai the Joshi appointment would not have been agreed to without a visible storm of protest. The personal factor again came in, voicing the acute misery from which the workers suffer owing to the shortage of food stuffs. The appeal sober in tone and convincing in argument, which Mrs. Rasikmani Desai the talented daughter of Mr. Chunilal Setalwad made to them impressed the workmen's delegates far more than any closely reasoned statistics. Similar was the case with Mrs. Dip Narayan Singh and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. The one spoke in English, the other in Marathi. Both were heard with visible emotion because they pictured graphically and without exaggeration the insults and the indignities which Indian womanhood abroad suffers. The message which Mrs. Dip Narayan Singh brought from the women of Fiji will unite the workers for action far more than any economic reasons. After narrating the gross insults and the compulsory immorality to which Indian women in Fiji were subjected, Mrs. Singh said our country women in India want to ask you only this, "we beg of you to take us back to our homes in India. We came here without a pice and we will go back without a pice."

The popularity of Mrs Jinnah.

One of the happiest speeches in the congress was the impromptu speech by Mrs Jinnah, a speech which was received with rapturous applause. It was not so much what she said, as the manner in which she said it, which won the heart of the whole audience. Unfortunately she spoke in English, but the sincerity of her utterance, the passionate intensity of feeling she displayed for the cause of the workers, roused the Congress to a pitch of enthusiasm, which had been absent from its matter-of-fact proceedings. A brilliant and vivacious spirit, a wonderful example of our *jeunnesse doree* Mrs. Jinnah has been well-known for her political courage. She gave another example of her qualities of independence and political enthusiasm in her remarkable address at the Trade Union Congress. The Congress has met under the happiest circumstances; it has a standing Committee the composition of which is an index of the hard work it will get through. We expect next year a definite advance, therefore, in the movement for organising labour in India.

L. G. K.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

"CONFERENCE OF FEW MISGUIDED MEN."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SPEAKS.

THEIR CONFIDENCE IN "GOOD SENSE" OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6

An "Extraordinary Gazette" publishes a Home Department Resolution on Non-Cooperation, setting forth the attitude and policy of Government towards the movement for guidance of Local Governments and Administrations and for information of the people of India. Although the Government considered the movement, which has for its object the paralysis and subversion of existing administration of the country, as unconstitutional, they had hitherto refrained from instituting any criminal proceedings or taking any other action against the promoters and have taken action against those persons only who had gone beyond the limits set by organisers of the movement.

WHY THEY REFRAINED?

Chief considerations that weighed with the Government in the adoption of this policy were, firstly, their reluctance to interfere with liberty of speech and freedom of the Press at a time when India is on the threshold of a great advance towards the realisation of the principle of "Self-Government within the Empire"; secondly, their reluctance to embark on a campaign against individuals, some of whom may be actuated by honest, if misguided motives, so as to avoid giving them an opportunity to pose as martyrs and evoke false sympathy and swell a number of adherents to a cause which in itself had no intrinsic merit to commend to public acceptance; thirdly, and chiefly, was their trust in commonsense of India and belief of classes and masses alike to reject Non-Cooperation as a visionary and chimerical scheme whose success would mean political chaos. The appeal of Non-Cooperation was to the prejudice and ignorance and its creed was devoid of any constructive genius. Its principal exponents have frankly avowed their object to dig up the foundation of British Government in India and have promised their followers independence within one year. The full consumation of their hopes would in the view of Government leave India defenceless from foreign aggression and internal chaos and all benefits of stable Government and undisturbed peace and all results attained by India by ordinary progress for more than a century would be all sacrificed to irresponsible caprice of a few misguided men. The confidence of Government in good sense of India has been already in great measure justified by unanimity of her best minds in condemnation of the movement. After having failed to secure a favourable verdict from educated India leaders of the movement have now been driven to increase violence of their appeal to masses and to enlist sympathy and assistance of immature school-boys and college students. Of these two developments the most immoral was the mischievous attack on the youth of the country who are to be sacrificed to the exigencies of political campaign. The appeal to the illiterate and the ignorant through excitements may at any moment result in serious outbreaks of disorder. The best weapon to combat both the dangers lies in practical help and sympathy of sober-minded and moderate men and Government calls on all who have the good of India at heart to organise and take concerted measures to assist the cause of law and order by exercise of their influence over minds of the ignorant and the immature and by public exposure and denunciation of evils of Non-Cooperation.

THANK YOU!

The Government appreciate mainly the position taken up by the Trustees of the Aligarh College and authorities of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and by other school authorities, which factors are a hopeful feature in the situation. Government realise that it is to the enlightened public opinion they must chiefly trust for dissipation of danger and it is in this trust that the Government had so far refrained in the past from repressive action, for they consider that such action should be employed in the last resort. The continuance of such policy would depend largely upon success following the efforts of sane and moderate citizens.

Lord and Lady Sinha arrived in Calcutta on November 6. There was a large gathering of Indian and European friends and admirers of Lord Sinha at the station to welcome him back home. Lord Sinha proposes to stay in Calcutta practically till he proceeds to Patna to assume charge of the province from Sir Edward Gait.

INDIA'S OIL SEED TRADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

The Report of the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute on India's oil seed trade is published. It makes various suggestions with a view to extending the trade in Indian oil seeds with the United Kingdom and for developing the British oilseed crushing industry. It is considered that free choice of raw material produced within the Empire should be secured for this industry, if necessary, by the system of rationing and licensing in the producing country. If further assistance is required an import duty should be imposed on the oils and fats imported into United Kingdom from foreign countries. Committee consider that this would be more satisfactory than the preferential export duty on Indian oil seeds.

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

(CONTRIBUTED)

The struggle between Indians and Anglo-Indians for political power recalls the struggle between the Patricians and Plebeians in Rome. But the Patricians in power were the Natives of Rome, whereas the Plebeians were foreigners domiciled in Rome. The Anglo-Indians are not even domiciled in India, but mere birds of passage lamenting their exile from Home, Sweet Home. "The Servian Constitution founded the "Comitia Centuriata" which opened to the Plebeians a door to political power. The preponderance of wealth in the Comitia Centuriata caused dissatisfaction and gave rise to "Comitia Tributa." Comitia Tributa were at first informal assemblies of the people resembling to some extent the Indian National Congress. But though informal in its inception it eventually came to be recognised as the exclusive centre of legislative power. This usually happens with institutions founded upon the affections of the people."

The Indian National Congress was instituted because the people had no real voice in the Councils of India. But we have now reached a stage when we ought to amend the Constitution of the Congress so as to make it the informal Parliament of India on a representative basis with the object of converting it some day into the recognised Parliament of India. For this purpose I would suggest some amendments in the present Constitution. I would suggest that the Parliament of India should consist of two Houses—the Senate and the Congress.

THE CONGRESS.

The Congress should consist of 2,500 members or rather of one member for every 1,00,000 population according to the latest available Census. This would be exclusive of the States. No State should be entitled to send members to the Congress unless it has instituted Legislative Assemblied on popular farnchises resembling at least the so-called Reformed Councils in British India with an electorate similar to the new electorates. These members should be in addition to the 2,500. In case these members make the Congress too large, the number can be reduced by raising the proportion to one for every 2,00,000 or 3,00,000 whatever be deemed desirable. I am of opinion 2,500—3,000 is not too large for our present purposes.

PROVINCES.

The number of Congressmen should be allotted to the various Provinces in proportion to population. I would keep the States as they are at present. I would divide British India into 18 Provinces on linguistic basis as recommended by the Congress Sub-Committee, plus the Cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras:—

(1) Madras (Tamil) with headquarters at Madras.
(2) Andhra (Telegu) with headquarters at Madras.
(3) Karnatak (Kanerese) with headquarters at Dharwar.
(4) Maharashtra (Marathi) with headquarters at Poona.
(5) Gujarat (Gujarathi) with headquarters at Ahmedabad.
(6) Sindh (Sindhi) with headquarters at Hyderabad
(7) The Punjab (Punjabi) including Frontier Province at Lahore.
(8) Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and British Rajputana (Hindustani) at Delhi.
(9) The United Provinces (Hindustani) at Allahabad.
(10) The Central Provinces (Hindustani) at Jabalpore.
(11) Berar and Central Provinces (Marathi) at Nagpur.
(12) Behar (Hindustani) at Patna.
(13) Orissa (Oriya) including Oriya speaking parts of Bengal, Andhra and the C. P. with headquarters at Cuttack.
(14) Bengal (Bengali) including Assam at Calcutta.
(15) Burmah (Burmese) at Rangoon.
(16) City of Bombay.
(17) City of Madras.
(18) City of Calcutta.

DISTRICTS.

The Provinces should be divided into Districts. The Districts should correspond as far as possible with the electorates constituted under the Reform Act. The number of seats allotted to the Provinces should be distributed among the Districts in proportion to the population. Every District will thus elect representatives to the Congress directly.

ELECTORS.

Personally I prefer manhood franchise, but this would make the electorate too large for practical purposes unless we adopt the system of Electoral Colleges. If an Enectoral College be constituted I would make the village the unit. In town I would make the Census circle the unit. Each unit should be entitled to elect one adult for every 50 adults, men and women. As half the population will be under the age of 21, this proportion would give 3,150,000 voters for the whole of India making it less numerous than the present electorate for the Provincial Councils. For British India the number would be 2,500,000. In this case 1,000 men from the College would elect one representative. But this thousand would represent 50,000 adults. This is perhaps not good enough. If desirable 25 adults should elect one elector to the College. But this system requires elaborate organisation. I would, therefore, for the present confine the Electorate the those who have been enfranchised under the Reform Act and make the Official Electoral Roll, our Electoral Roll. But I would extend it to all others who apply for registration. I do not expect there would be many applicants; but whatever their number I am certain that the Registration offices are not likely to be flooded by applications so as to render the task of registration difficult. The Election Roll shall hold good for three years and revision of the roll should be undertaken triennially. Women would of course be entitled to registration. I would do away with separate electorates between Hindus and Moslems and also all special or communal representations. There will be one consolidated general Electoral Roll for each District. I would retain the University electorate and allow each University to elect ten representatives to ensure the University branch of intellectuals. The electors in each District will elect men to fill the seats allotted to the District. The candidate for election shall be eligible if he is an Indian or a British subject. No other qualification is required—neither of age, nor of residence. The electors are quite competent to decide who would best represent them without imposing restraints on their free choice. The Congressmen shall be elected for a term of three years.

THE SENATE.

The Senate should consist of five representatives from each of the 18 provinces, into which the political map of India is divided. The Senators should be elected by the Congressmen of that Province, i.e., by the representatives of the Province elected by the District Electorates to the Congress. The Senate would thus represent the Provinces as a whole and the Congress would represent the people. This would be in accordance with the principle of representation in force in the United States of America. The Senate should perform the functions of the Subjects Committee. In the ancient Constitution of Rome, as in several modern constitutions the Senate performs the function of arranging, determining and proposing "Laws" for the Congress to pass. Our Senate will arrange and determine "Resolutions" to be submitted to the Congress till such time as this informal Legislature and Inquest of the Nation becomes the authorised Parliament of India. The Senate should be elected for a term of three years.

There must be a Provincial Congress Committee in each Province, and a District Congress Committee in each Electoral District. These Committees should consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, two Secretaries and Members. For the Provincial Committee the number of members should be one for 50,000 of population; and for the District Committee one for 25,000. The Provincial Congress Committee should be elected by the District Congress Committees, and the District Congress Committees should be elected by the electors of the District.

FUNCTIONS.

The functions of the Provincial Congress Committee are to keep in touch with the Congress, publish pamphlets, etc., to create public opinion and do all political propaganda inclusive of holding Provincial Conferences. The District Congress Committee shall do the same inclusive of District Conference. But the District Committee shall be further entrusted with the work of preparing the Electoral Roll of the District and should also act as Returning Officers for the District.

The Congress shall appoint provisionally the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee shall appoint provisionally the District Committee. But these bodies shall proceed to work and constitute the Committees on an elective basis within six months of their institution.

The Provincial District Committee shall proceed as follows:—Take the official Electoral Roll; call for registration of all adults above 21 in the District enrolling every applicant without objection together with his address in full. This roll shall be ready before the 1st of July. On the first of July the Secretaries should notify that elections to the Congress shall take place on the 10th of August; and that nominations for elections would be received till the 15th of July. On or before the 20th of August the voting papers shall be posted to every elector in the District. These voting papers will contain the names of the candidates, and the voters should place a mark against the name or names of those whom he wants to vote for. He should not mark more names than the seats allotted to the District. If he does so, the voting paper should be null and void. The voter should also sign the voting paper. These papers should be posted so as to reach the Returning Officer on or before the 5th of August. The result of the contest should be published by the District Committee on the 15th of August. These shall be the Congressmen. The Congressmen of each Province should elect the Senators on or before the 15th of September. Upon its constitution the Provincial Committee will submit three names as President for the year to the Reception Committee before the 15th of October. The Reception Committee should elect the President before the 20th of October. In case they fail the All-India Congress Committee shall nominate the President before the 15th of November. The Provisional District Committee will arrange for the election of its own officers and members at the time of the election of the Congressmen; and the Provisional Provincial Committee will arrange for the election of its officers and members at the time of the election of the Senators. In this way we shall have a thoroughly representative Congress and Provincial and District Committees. The present system is no longer suitable. We must now base all our representative bodies on democratic principles.

BIKANER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INCREASE IN STATE REVENUES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

During the Budget Session of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly just over, the Finance Member presenting the estimates for the financial year commencing November 1st, 1920 announced that the total revenue was Rs. 70,35,906 for the financial year 1917-18. The revised estimates for 1919-20 showed that the sum of Rs. 79,00,000 is expected to be realised when the accounts are finally closed, while in the estimated for 1920-21 the steady growth in revenue is maintained which is reflected in the estimate of Rs. 81,00,000 framed for that year.

The work of the Session includes the passing of the Bikaner Cooperative Societies Bill and the Bikaner Limitation Bill.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

MR. JAMNADAS' OPPOSITION.

RESOLUTIONS DISALLOWED.

To discuss the question of Non-Cooperation a special general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held yesterday in the rooms of the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society, Apollo Street, Bombay, when Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Chairman of the Bureau, presided.

The chairman, opening the proceedings said: They all knew the object of convening that evening's meeting, and he wanted to say a few words before he asked the proposer to put forward his proposal before them. At the outset he referred to the Hindu mythology of the Devas and Danavas to get Amruta, the nectar of life by churning the sea, and said in India the Congress churned out the poison of Non-Cooperation, but everybody understood of how great an importance it was Some people said that they believe in this Non-Cooperation as a principle, while others say that though Non-Cooperation is a great dangerous poison it served the function which the Kalcoot did in the ancient times in getting Amruta. They should request Mahatma Gandhi, who is superior to all of them to keep that poison with himself and they were sure he would be able, like Mahadeva, to safeguard it, and to dole it out whenever and wherever necessary. The great lesson inculcated by the mythological story was that both the gods and demons, though they churned out poison and then even several beautiful things like Mohini did not desist from their attempts but churned on till they got the Amruta. They must, therefore, also co-operate in churning our national life till they got the Amruta of Swaraj, and should not desist from their efforts though they might get, in the process, either poison or even beautiful things like Mohini.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR NON-COOPERATION.

Co-operation is the watchword of our Indian people since ages. Take, for instance, the Mahomedans who invaded India 7 centuries back and ruled for a number of centuries over this country and yet co-operated with the Hindus, as the Hindus with them; as a result whereof there was such a unity and fraternity now to be witnessed between the two communities. Some said that Mahatma Gandh and his followers were responsible for Non-Cooperation. He would say that the British Government was more responsible than these people for the movement. About two years back when the War Conference was held at Delhi all their national leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, responded with all their hearts to the appeal for Co-operation made by His Excellency the Viceroy. What a change and a tragic change had since come over the people. The "mantra" of Non-Coperation has taken the place of that of Co-Operation, and a bitterness was seen in the relations of the rulers and the ruled. Promises given while the war was going on led the ever greatful and the ever loyal people of India to hope that all their miseries and hardships and grievances would be put an end to, at the close of the war. They hoped that India as an integral part of the British Empire would be placed on a level with the British Self-Governing Colonies and that the differences of "colour" would be eliminated. Instead of these hopes being fulfilled the iniquitous Rowlatt Act was passed in the face of unanimous protests from the whole of the country within six months of the close of the war. All their national leaders and all the non-official members of the Imperial Council, forgetting the different shades of opinion, united together to lodge the strongest and most concerted protest against the Rowlatt Bill. Unfortunately, the shortsighted advisers of the Government of India paid no heed to all those protests and pressed the Bill through the Imperial Council. The proverb runs that "he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind" Advisers to the Government of India sowed the wind of the Rowlatt Act and reaped the whirl had been a statesman like Lord Hardinge at the time he would have quieted down all the restlessness but there was found a complete bankruptcy of statesmanship and sympathy with public feelings both on the part of the Government of the Punjab and the Imperial Government The results was the declaration of Martial Law and the notorious slaughter of the innocents by the Butcher Dyer of Amritsar.

The Khilafat chapter soon followed the Punjab chapter of incidents and a dishonourable peace was forced upon Turkey in violation of all the pledges given by Mr. Lloyd George. From all this it would be clear to them that the Government of India was to a large extent responsible for the movement of Non-Cooperation in their midst.

3 WAYS OF GETTING OUR DEMANDS.

There are three ways in which they could demand the things which they wanted:—one was that of mendicancy, another was that of bargaining open warfare and the third was of trade and commerce. They could accept the first because it is humiliating. The second course was impossible under the peculiar circumstances of this country. The Government, however, must remember that even though teeming millions of India were helpless at present their very numbers constitute their strength. They prayed to God that even now that their Government would realise their real duties and not goad the people of this country to take to the second course. The third course was the only one which they could adopt. It means that they should develop their powers and increase their strength by going to the Councils. The administration of the country must be changed so as to remove all the grievances of their countrymen and to make the Punjab horrors impossible. He would go so far as to say that if, after going to the Councils, they found that the same old tactics were being used against them to thwart their aspirations, a mandate must be given to their representatives that if the Rowlatt Act was not repealed and if official culprits of the Punjab were not adequately punished they must leave the Councils in self-respect. India was not an isolated unit at present but was a unit in the international comity of nations. Their actions must not be such as to lead others to believe that they spurned the chance given to them for proceeding on their way to complete Self-Government. They must utilise the chance given to them and test whether the Reforms Scheme was a genuine thing or otherwise.

THE REAL SACRIFICE.

After referring to the services, rendered to the Indian commercial community, by the Chamber, in the past, in making successful appeals to Government, for instance, the stoppage of the sales of Reverse Councils, restrictions with regard to movements of precious metals, etc. the Chairman, continuing, said, ever since the Minto-Morley Reforms Scheme, they had been insisting that the Chamber should be represented both in the Imperial and Local Councils, in order that their grievances may be brought before the Councils of the Empire and a solution may be arrived at in a way beneficial to the commercial community. The boycott of Councils will not lead to any of these things

Any individual might be prepared to give his signature regarding the boycott of Councils but the real self-sacrifice lay in the constructive work of developing every national institution, of spreading education far and wide, and devoting their incomes and themselves to such constructive national works.

Nobody was willing to have Bolshevism and they must fight manfully. When they had got a movement like Non-Cooperation they must consider with a well-balanced mind how it must be used and in what directions and their ultimate resort must be to Cooperation which would lead us on to the right goal.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Concluding the Chairman said if they wanted to attain Swaraj, we must not non cooperate with our own people but adopting Cooperation as our watchword in the Government and in the use of the Indian tax-payers money take to the line of real progress and development. Their object must be to take with them all those people like himself who would like to move though rather slowly. He would appeal to Government that if they wanted Cooperation of this country they should change the policy followed up to this time, of India being only for the benefit of England and remove the Rowlatt Act from the Statute Book and meted out adequate punishment to the Punjab culprits. They should also take the advice of Indians and act in a manner which commands the approval of the Indian people. Reports like Esher Committee Report should not be acted upon, and the administration must be conducted with the sole idea of the betterment of the country on the basis of the principle, that India was of vital importance to the British Empire. Cooperation would be possible only, under these terms and conditions. They might also unite together to give a last ultimatum Government. They could even give a period of 3 or 4 months to them. They could give the mandate to their representatives of the Councils in the terms referred to by him above. Though the Government had done acts which had created a just resentment they must not adopt extreme measures unless they gave them time to change their entire policy.

MR. TAIRSEE'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved:—

"The Government of India have on the one hand put forward the Reforms Scheme and on the other hand have of late pursued a policy which is unjust, arbitrary and very detrimental to Indian interests in regard to Currency, Exchange, Reverse Councils, export of hides and control of rice, they have ignored the representations, suggestions and protests of this Chamber and have non-cooperated by turning a deaf ear to the petitions and protests of the whole of India. Taking these things into consideration there seems to be no hope of getting the economic and commercial rights of our country protected by entering the new Legislative Councils and therefore there appears to be no advantage in entering the Councils and rendering cooperation. Furthermore, in view of the gross injustice that is being done to the Indians in the British Colonies, and of the atrocities perpetrated on our brethren in the Punjab, and of the breach of the promise given to Mahomedans, we are filled with astonishment and dismay. Taking into consideration all these circumstances, the Chamber resolves that the members should desist from going to the Councils and voting for anybody in that behalf and only in doing that lies the self-respect and wisdom of this Chamber."

He said that in August, 1917, it was stated in the House of Commons by Mr. Montagu that the British Government believed in responsible self-government for India and that progress could only be achieved by successive stages. It would be for the Government only to decide when such a step should be advanced.

At this stage Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas raised a point of order that they were not dealing with the Reform Bill. The Chairman ruled this point out of order.

Continuing, Mr. Tairsee said that according to the Scheme the British were the trustees or guardians of India and what they said came to this that they would take a sort of examination and decide as to whether the people deserved to get every right. That proposition was very ridiculous. Men like Mr. Horniman had said that the reforms were "unacceptable", while Mrs. Besant had said that it was unworthy of India to accept them.

MR. JAMNADAS' PROTEST.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas pointed out that Mrs. Besant had given her opinion on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and not on the Reform Scheme.

The Chairman reminded Mr. Tairsee to speak on relevant points only.

Continuing, Mr. Tairsee said that according to Macaulay and Mayne it was admitted that there was Swaraj in India a century ago and he maintained that what Parliament gave them under the Reform Act was unworthy of Britain to give and unworthy of India to accept. The Congress had also declared unanimously that the Scheme was unsatisfactory and disappointing. Looking to the financial aspect, the Reform Scheme was also unsatisfactory. Referring to Mr. Petit's speech delivered at the last annual meeting, Mr. Tairsee said that Mr. Petit had spoken in strong terms condemning the Punjab affairs, but when concluding his speech he had given his views against Non-Cooperation. The speaker was therefore surprised to hear him. He (the speaker) was of opinion that they should not go to the Councils and shake hands with the murderers.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Revashunker Jagjiwan.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that looking to the rules and regulations of the Bureau the resolution was out of order. He pointed out that according to section (c) of their rules they could place their difficulty before the Government in a right manner. Looking to the object with which that body was established he thought the resolution was out of order. He also pointed out that Rule 30 stated that in order to change the rules and regulations they must give a notice beforehand and then only they could bring such questions in the Chamber. H asked the Chairman's ruling on the point and added that if he would be dissatisfied with it he would seek redress in a Court of Law.

PROPOSITIONS RULED OUT OF ORDER.

At this stage many supporters of Mr. Tairsee asked Mr. Jamnadas to withdraw his concluding words because they thought that it was a threat to the Chamber. At this stage great excitement prevailed in the meeting and the Chairman declared that he would give his ruling on the point. He then declared that looking to the sections pointed out by Mr. Jamnadas the resolution was out of order. He also said that another resolution which was to be moved by Mr. Devchand Bhagwanji came under the same rules. He therefore asked the mover to withdraw it which he did. The resolution was as follows:—

"The Chamber is an institution for promoting the interests of this country and particularly of the Idnian merchants, which is a limb of the country, and, therefore, according to the resolution passed by the majority of the Indian National Congress this Chamber should postpone exercising the right of franchise until the next decision of the Congress.

The meeting then dispersed.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT OF A DEAD BODY

CALLOUS CONDUCT OF RELATIVES.

A very disgraceful case of neglecting the dead body of a Bhansali widow, named Bai Nandkuverbai, daughter of the late Mr. Devidas Lallooobhai, a well-known member of the Bhansali community, and widow of Lakhmidas Gokaldas, is reported to have taken place at Grant Road. Bai Nandkuverbai, was found lying dead in a room in a chawl near the Grant Road Tram Terminus on Thursday afternoon. On receiving information Deputy Inspector Bird went to the spot and found the body of the lady lying in a state of decomposition, full of ants and bitten by rats. Her relatives were sent for and they came but refused to touch her body whereupon she had to be removed to the Morgue by the Police.

Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, held a post mortem examination on the body and ascertained that deceased had suffered from chronic nephritis with extensive dropsy which was the cause of death.

NEGLECT OF RELATIVES.

At an inquest held on the body by Mr. A. K. King, the Coroner, Vijayasen Prabhudas, a nephew of the deceased said he was a cashier and was living at Andheri. He saw the deceased in her room on the 3rd instant when she was ill and in a critical condition. She was living alone. She had a life interest in her husband's property and was receiving rent. There was no one to look after her.

Anantram Prabhudas, another nephew of the deceased, said he was a clerk. He was informed by the police that his aunt was dead and he went to her room. He was asked to help the police to remove the body but he refused as it was stinking.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by chronic nephritis and dropsy. The jury added that the deceased was seriously ill when seen by a doctor on the 26th October and it was stated by one of the witnesses that she was in a critical state on the 3rd November, that she appeared to be utterly neglected by her relatives whose conduct was discreditable and inhuman.

RAILWAY DERAILMENT.

Great inconvenience was caused to the local and suburban passengers travelling on the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday morning owing to the disorganized service. The cause of this disorganization was a derailment of some of the waggons between Bandra and Andheri Stations. It appears that about two a.m. a bale of cotton fell on the line from the goods train and about 16 waggons passing on the bale got derailed. The traffic was being worked on single line till the evening.

ARKONAM RLY ACCIDENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

An Arkonan correspondent writes that forty-eight gangmen who were arrested in connection with the recent railway disaster at Arkonan have all been released after having been kept for fifteen days on round.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Craig stated that 1231 war vessels had been sold for ten million sterling since the armistice and 638 vessels had been scrapped for which three and half millions had been realised.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is understood that Mr. Ryan, Financial Adviser to the Railway Board is likely to be appointed Secretary to forthcoming Railway Commission.

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Council of United Service institution of India have awarded a gold medal for prize essay competition for 1920 to Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Keen, D.S.O., 2/15 Sikhs, on Thursday.

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"Daily Gazette" understands that New Western Command is to be located at Karachi only during winter months, summer headquarters having been decided upon at Ziarat a small village in Baluchistan Hills about eighty miles Northward of Sibi and fifty miles nearest railway station Harnai. Paper protests against proposed transference of staff twice yearly seeing that climate of Karachi is good enough all the year round for Brigade Staff, Commissioner in-Sind, Judges and hundreds of unofficial European residents and their families.

* * * * *

Army Head-Quarters gave a farewell dinner to the Commander-in-Chief on November 5, at the United Service Club. Nearly 160 officers were present. Sir Claud Jacob, Chief of Staff, proposed toast of the evening and Sir Charles Munro made a happy reply.

* * * * *

It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief will make a public departure from Simla on the 15th November and will sail from Bombay on 20.

It is now believed that Lord Rawlinson will not reach Bombay till 21st November as his steamer was delayed owing to coal difficulties.

Justice S. M. Robinson is appointed Chief Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma.

* * * * *

A Cochin correspondent writes that Mr. P. F. C. Jourdain of Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., will represent Cochin Chamber in ensuing Conference of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to be held at Calcutta in January next. Among the subjects suggested by local Chamber at Chchin to be discussed at the Conference at Calcutta are Cochin Harbour Scheme, cable delays, universal tounage scale for India ports and postal and train services.

* * * * *

Mr. A. C. Bell, I.C.S., Political Officer, Sikkim, left Yating on the 1st instant for Lhassa where he arrives to-morrow. This is the first occasion of a British Political officer's visit to capital of Tibet. He is accompanied by Mr. D. Macdonald, British Trade Agent, Gyantse.

* * * * *

At the invitation of Mr. Devadhar about a hundred Co-operationists from different districts assembled in Poona on the fourth instant and resolved to start a Central Co-operation Institute for the Marathy speaking districts with its headquarters in Poona.

* * * * *

Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Trevor took over the office of Political Resident Persian Gulf on November 3rd. Mr. Denys Bray on return from leave has been placed on special duty in the Foreign and Political Department.

* * * * *

Messrs. Coats' net profits last year were over four million sterling after deducting sums for depreciation, excess profits and corporation tax.

* * * * *

At the Allahabad High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Gokul Prashad Disposed of reference by the District Magistrate, Agra, in the case of A. J. Hyam vs. King Emperor. The Magistrate reported the case arose out of the charge of causing hurt to Kitty, daughter of the accused, aged eight years, who was so brutally ill-treated by the father as to invite interference of his European neighbour. The case was instituted on the report of the Cantonment Magistrate and order for transfer has been since made by High Court. Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, mentioned to court that the father had deposited Rs. 100 to the credit of the child and the money would remain in deposit till the child reached her majority. The District Magistrate in these circumstances prayed for permission to withdraw prosecution, which was granted by His Lordship.

DELHI NOMINATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

Under Regulation No. 4 of Delhi Electoral (Conduct of Election) Regulations, the following date and hour are fixed for scrutiny of nominations made in the office of the Returning Officer, Delhi Province (District and Sessions Judge, Delhi), viz, Thursday 11th November 1920 at 12-0 noon.

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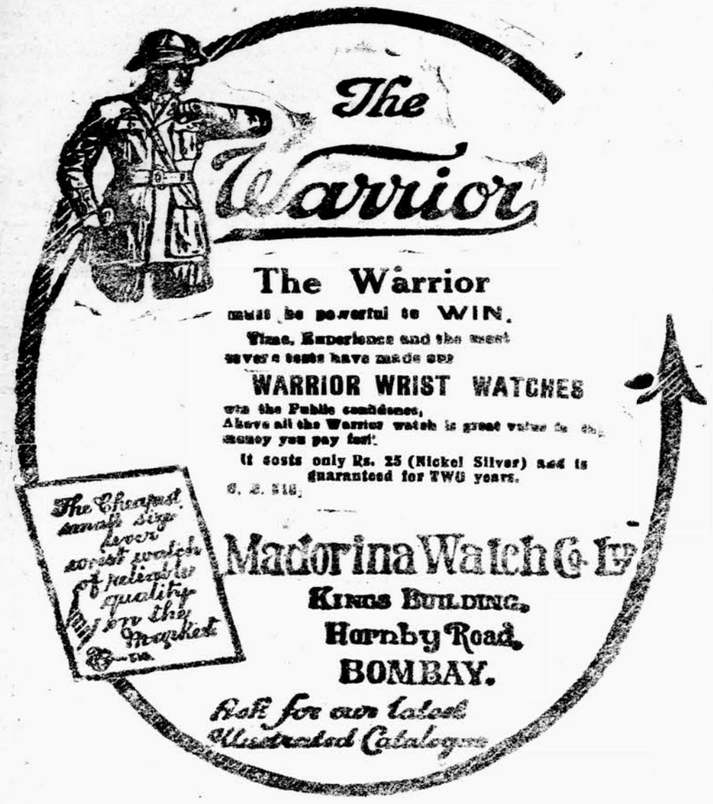
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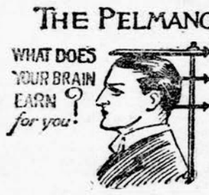

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. E. H. Corbett, Deputy Inspector-General of Police Attached to Director-General Intollingence is granted six months' leave.

Further amendments to Indian Arms Rules are published in current issues of the Gazette of India.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. John Bell is appointed Chaplain and placed under Army Department. Revd. C. C. Pit Cairn Hill is appointed Chaplain, Bombay Establishment. Revd. C. H. C. Scott retires from service.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Following are prescribed (1) All publications issued by Friends of Freedom for India, New York. (2) All publications issued by Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Fransisco, California. (3) All publications issued by Friends of Irish Freedom. New York. (4) Publication by Friends of Irish entitled "Sorkars Dreadmought" and all other publicatione issued by Hommanist Party. (5) British section of the Third International.

Revised scales of pay for Telephone Inspectors, Clerical establishments in offices of Engineering Branch, Telegraph Department Northern Southern, Eastern, Western and Burma Circles and Clerical establishments (excluding menials) of Dead Letter Offices in all strikes which have been recently sanctioned by the Government have been published in Gazette to-day.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major F. G. Sykes has been temporarily appointed to Civil Veterinary Department on return from lleave. Mr. C. A. Malcoln officiates or Conservater of Forests, General Provinces. Mr. J. N. Hsarn. C. S. is appointed Under Secretary, Revenue Department, Secretariat and Capt. T. H. H. Fernny is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Subrahmanyan is posted as Currency Officer, Cawnpore. Mr. P. S. Ghose is appointed Assay Master, Calcutta on probation.

Government of India have had under consideration question of admission of Military Subordinates in Civil employ to benefits of General Provident Fund and with approval of the Secretary of State they have decided to admit certain classes of such officers to the benefits of the fund and rules have been published accordingly.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. H. Graham officiates as Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Blakenny is posted as resident Baroda. Lt.-Colonel C. J. Sindham is granted three and a half months' leave. Lieut.-Colonel Deas, I.M.S., is granted one years' combined leave. Major E. A. Lee, I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

CONGRESS BULLETIN 2.

General Secretary of the Reception Committee (Dhantoli, Nagpur) writes to say !

An impressive religious ceremony for fixing the first pole in the installation of the Pandal was performed on the 17th inst. with Vedic Mantras under the supervision of learned and well-versed priest.

A similar ceremony was performed also for the installation of the Congress Camp which is christened as Congressnager.

The work of building the Pandal and the construction of huts for the accomodation of the Delegates, has begun in right earnest.

The Congressnager—this word is now registered as the Telegraphic address of the whole Congress establishedment here—is being built on a wide and open plot of land, about half a mile long and a furlong wide, lying on the outskirts of a suburb of the Nagpur City known as Dhantoli. It is about a mile and a half from the Railway station. The Roads and streets of the Congressnager are well laid out and in the centre there will be a pot-garden and a smoking hall where newspapers and Magazines will be laid on tables for the use of the Delegates. By its side there is a large kitched and dining hall.

If tents can be secured it is intended that the President elect and his friends will b accomodated in a separte Camp nearby the first Camp.

All the delegates will be accomodated in these two camps situated close to each other. This will be a great convinience for the delegated from the different Provinces to meet together to renew their acquaintance and exchange notes.

The month of December in Nagpur will be a bit cold, particularly to the people coming from Bengal, Madras Bombay and Guzerath. They are requested to bring with them sufficient warm clothing.

Bunglows are not available here in large numbers; a few only have been secured so far at the average rate of hire of Rs. 150 each for the Congress Season. Those who require such Bunglows are requested to write at their earliest convenience to the Secretary.

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MOTHERS' COMFORT.
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CHINA'S STARVING MILLIONS.

RELIEF URGENTLY NEEDED.

Heartending accounts continue to reach Peking from the famine districts with the Peking correspondent of "The Times" ir Mail week. Mistress is fast increasing and extreme cold will soon add to the sufferings of the starving people.

A foreign investigator who has just returned from these regions says that if relief is not got going "full blast" within six weeks, millions will perish. In parts of the districts, however, there is no prospect of relief on anything like an adequate scale, and nothing can save the doomed millions. Many relief organizations have sprung into existence, but so far none has got to work, and the question of co-ordination of effort has not yet been solved.

Meanwhile, the Government proposes various construction works to give employment to the starving population. Among these are trunk roads, suitable for motor traffic, linking Peking-Peitaiho, Tientsin-Tsinanfu, Tsinanfu-Kaifeng, Shefoo-Weibsein. These, together with the recently opened Tientsin-Paotingfu motor-road would coustitute a splendid feeder system for the existing railways and would generally serve to promote oconomic development. Not only will they be the means of saving life on a large scale, but they will accelerate trade expansion and, especially, increase the ever-growing demand for motor traction, which has become quite a feature of the import trade of China. Foreigners, therefore, can serve a business, as well as a charitable, end by assisting the Government to find the necessary funds.

The Treaty Powers have been asked to consent to an additional half per cent., equivalent to a surtax of 10 per cent., on the customs duties for one year, which would give the Government between four and five million dollars [between £8,00,000 and £1,000,000], a similar surtax being put on postal, telegraphic, railway, salt, and other public charges, but the proceeds will not be sufficient for the works described unless the foreign Powers consent to the surtax on Customs duties. Incidentally, 90 per cent. of the surtax would fall on British, Japanese, and American trade, roughly in the proportions of 36, 36, and 18 per cent. It will be disappointing if any of the Powers concerned allow themselves to be influenced by the possibility that their volume of trade may be affected by the small additional duty proposed. It is essential, however, if the increase is sanctioned, that the expenditure of the proceeds shall be under foreign supervision, otherwise they will go as all public money goes in this country.

There is not a shadow of doubt that a monumental tragedy is even now being enacted in China, and the one way in which foreigners can most speedily and conveniently help is to consent promptly to the surtax and make immediate advances against it. The Government is already "up to the neek" in financial difficulty, and it has no other means of finding unds on a substantial scale.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING TRAFFIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for 1919-1920 states that during the year 1,106 vessels arrived in port, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 4,793,197 tons and 1,100 vessels with tonnage of 4,360,196 tons left port showing substantial increase over those of the preceding year, but being still for below pre-war year. The movements of vessels on the river amounted to 956, the number of vessels entering Kidderpore Docks was 854, totalling 3,752,067 grose tons and 847 vessels totalling 3,842,403 gross tons left the port, while there were 449 movements of vessels from one berth to another within the docks during the year. 42 vessels were fumigated by Clayton apparatus during the year.

LORD AND LADY SINHA AT BIKANER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Lord and Lady Sinha have just left for Calcutta after a short visit to Bikaner where they stayed at the palace as guests of the Maharaja. His Highness gave a dinner on the 31st of October in honour of his old friend and colleague at the Peace conference, the Imperial War Cabinet and the Conference of 1917. Preparations are actively in hand in connection with the Viceroy's visit.

RACEHORSE SPECIAL FOR CALCUTTA RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

A race horse special with about eighty race horses for the coming Calcutta races is expected to arrive at Howrah from Bangalore on Sunday.

FIRE IN A JUTE GODOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4

A big jute fire broke out to-day in a two storeed pucca godown in the Ashcraft Jute Press, Cossipore stocked with ten thousand maunds of loose jute. The estimated loss is one lakh of rupees.

The British India Company's steamer Sanctoria was lost off the Hooghly point through steering gear and the Commissioner's tug steering gear andthe Commissioner's tug Retriever was lost in the Jarmkkers Reach while towing sailing the vessel Kinrosshire through collision with this vessel. It was necessary in both cases to blow up the wreck in order to keep fair way open.

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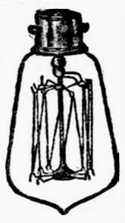

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DACOITY IN A ZEMINDAR'S HOUSE.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Information has reached Calcutta of a serious dacoity committed in the house of Babu Kapileswarprasad, a Zemindar of Mairwa in the district of Manghyr. About 35 men raided the house and after assaulting the inmates decamped with large booty consisting of cash and jewellery worth Rs. 40,000. The dacoits who spoke in Hindi and Urdu came in a boat. Two of the servants of the house were badly beaten.

MO THERO' PEARLS MUSSELS

EXPERIMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The Government Fishery Department at Dacca has been for some time past engaged in importan experiments with mother of pearl mussels. Owing to the flourishing trade in mother of pearl buttons at Dacca there is a great demand for the raw material of mother of pearl shells which are generally collected off Narayangunge, and near Decca therot is no arrangement for the supply of these materials through the Government Fishery Department. At present the suppliers in their eagerness to find the pearls often destroy mussels whether mature or not. With a view to taking measures against such indiscriminate destruction of mussels the Fishery Department has thought it necessary to study the life history of the fresh water mussels especially to find out their breeding time, their food and their habit in general. Mr. Ratish Chandra Bose, the District Fishery Officer, with a zoological assistant from Calcutta stocked four of the experimental tanks at Ramna with mussels which are growing fairly. In march the mussels were examined by the Director of Fisheries and the District Fishery Officer of the latest inspection by Mr. Evans the direction has shown that the mussels have not yet grown big enough for breeding. Further experiments are also being made to compare tankbred mussels with riverbred ones.

A "FOO FOO" BAND,

ALLED ASSAULT AND INSULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Nov. 3.

A defamation case has been instituted in the Court of Sub-Divisional Officer, at Darjeeling. Mr. Sunanda Sen, Barrister, applied on behalf of Mr. A Stephen, Proprietor of local Hotel, Mount Everest and Managing local Hotel, Mount Everest and Managing Director of Grand Hotel in Calcutta, for process against Mr. C. Cornfield, Musica Director, of Band of Governor of Bengal, for alleged assault, defamation and insult. It was alleged that during a fancy dress ball at the hotel on the 26th of October, accused came to the hotel and called the hotel ban a foo foo band to Mr. Stephen's face. It w further alleged by complainant that accuse abused the whole Armenian Community grossly offensive terms. He also shook his first at Mr. Stephen's face and abused him Mr. Cornfield then left the Hotel. Mr Stephen followed accused in a rickshaw to obtain an apology from him. At his residence it was stated was Cornfield instead of apologising repeated his offensive remark about Armenian community. The Magistrate,, after examining Mr. Stephen and tw of his witnesses, granted summons against Mr. Cornfield under section 352, 500 an 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

BENGAL COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The following candidates for election to new Legislative Councils representing commerce and industry have forwarded nomination paper to the returning officer :—

Council of State :—The Hon. Mr. A. R. Murray, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Bengal Legislative Council :—Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency :—Messrs. R. M. Watson Smyth, A. Cochran, C. W. Rhodes, J. Campbell James, E. Roy, and Mr. Morgan.

Indian Jute Mills Association constituency :—Messrs. B. A. White and R. Langford James.

Indian Tea Association Constituency :—Mr. A. D. Gordon.

Indian Mining Association Constituency :—Mr. W. L. Carry.

CASTE RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In the course of a fatal caste riot between Kayasthas and Kaoras at Bansbariah in Diamond Harbour Dayal Saradar, a Kaora, received injuries from which he died on his way to the hospital. Fifteen Kayasthas have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE OF INDIA.

"An Outline of the Religious Literature of India", by J. N. Farquhar, M.A., D. Litt.—The Religious Quest of India series—Oxford University Press.

The religious literature of India is a vast ocean, into which numerous rivers have poured their contents from the earliest times. Priests and laymen, philosophers and devotees, original writers and commentators, amplifiers, summarisers, translators—one and all have vied with each other in adding to the literary storehouse, in languages dead and languages living. Who can count all these productions, and who can venture to convey an idea of their contents? Scholars have patiently worked in different parts of the field. Dr. Farquhar is more ambitious than the rest: he has attempted to survey the whole field. He certainly required the help of many coadjutors, and he was fortunate in securing the cooperation of several scholars from the north and the south, the east and the west. Original texts, translations, magazine ariticles, were all searched and laid under contribution. Sanskrit, Prakrit, Aryan vernaculars, Dravidian vernaculars—works in all were catalogued. Stupendous was the task, but Dr. Farquhar was not daunted. According to our computation he has referred in the present volume to something like 1,250 works—that will convey some idea of his industry. Yet he has omitted to mention some of the most popular works in the vernaculars which even ladies constantly read, e.g., the Marathi Sivalilamrta, Pandavapratapa, Yathartadipika, Dipanandnakara, and others. The book, as it stands, is a rich mine of information, and the author does not profess to have exhausted it.

Dr. Farquhar has not attempted to supply a critical study of any individual book. He notices the various religious movements that have arisen in the land and have produced the literature worthy of attention; he explains their teachings and mentions where we may find the most authoritative information regarding them. Thus the book is a guide to students of religious literature. The system followed in arranging the material calls for a word of comment. The author does not take up one sect after another and give an account of the literature acknowledged by it. He divides the history of the whole literature into seven periods, names each period after the most characteristic movement or activity which it witnessed, and arranges under it the literature which all the sects produced in the period. In the beginning we have the Early Vedic Religion, the chronology of which is uncertain. The next epoch reaches down to 200 B. C. and the characteristic teachings of it are said to be Transmigration and Release. In this period, not only Brahmanical, but Buddhist and Jaina literature is mentioned. The third epoch is named after the "Movement towards Theism", and it lasted down to 200 A. D. The heretics were not idle and their literature is noticed. The fourth epoch is designated as one of Philosophies and sects, and it brings us to 550 A. D. The Sakta systems are said to have risen into prominence between 550 and 900 A. D. The sixth period, which extended to 1358 A.D., is represented as the special era of Bhakti; and the seventh and last is marked as the period of Muslim Influence. The reader must remember that whatever the characteristic movement of an epoch may, in the opinion of Dr. Farquhar, be the other sects had their own independent existence and their literature might not have been influenced by the new movement at all. Thus page after page from 284 to 361 is headed "Muslim Influence", for the Kabir-panthis, the Sikhs, Dadupanthis, and others rose into prominence in this period. But the greater part of the literature which is noticed in these pages does not pertain to any of the new sects or schools and was not in the least affected by "Muslim Influence" The headings of the chapters and the pages are rather misleading and the reader should not be guided by them.

INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Most people who open this remarkably attractive book (which has just been published by Messrs. Taraporevala, Medows Street) for the first time will be too much fascinated by the coloured illustrations to pay any attention to the letterpress. These illustrations, the work of a Bombay artist Mr. M. B. Dhurandhar, represent various types of Indian women, and Mr. Dhurandhar has managed to confine Indian tradition with Western realism very happily with the result that his pictures give one the impression of something at once new and very old, something altogether Indian, like the present quasi—European but intensely Indian phase of national development. So charming is his art that we can well imagine many amateurs buying this "Women of India". By Otto Rothfeld R.G.S., I.C.S., Illustrated by M. V. Dhurandhar, Bombay Taraporevala, Rs. 16 volume for its sake alone, yet Mr. Otto Rothfeld's essay—for it is an essay, critical and appreciative, on Indian womanhood—is even more deserving of attention. Mr. Rothfeld praises Indian women, but he does not flatter them. When their customs seem to him degrading or absurd he says so; but he says so just as frankly in the case of Europeans. In many cases, while appreciating the ideal, he finds good reason to deplore the actual. His aesthetic delight in the beauty of the Indian woman is apparent upon everp page. "Her head with its smooth hair, decked with simple gold ornaments or fresh flowers, half covered by the silken veil, is well poised and beautiful. She poses on it no twisted straws, dyed in metallic colours, no fantastic covering hung with pieces of dead bird. The step of the Indian woman walking is a thing of joy. It has in it nothing of the mincing awkward shuffle or of the "disgracious" manly "stride" Mr. Rothfeld is concerned, of course, with types, not individuals, and he has certainly produced a book which does suggest the Indian woman and her charm in a most subtle way, a book likely to win much Western sympathy for her. In the chapter upon marriage, when comparing the customs of some Indian Muslims of the present day with the enlightened law of Islam, he says.

"A man and a woman bind themselves or are bound by a voidable contract which confers certain rights of maintenance and succession in consideration of mutual comfort and cherishing. The contract, but not its sanction and consequences, can be repudiated at the man's will and, subject to certain intelligible limitations, at the claim of the woman. In all cases proper and ample provision is and must be made for the children. The woman who is divorced, or widowed, is in no way prevented from entering upon a fresh contract with another husband. Rather she is encouraged and assisted so to do. Broadly speaking, this is the legal position in every Musulman marriage. No other worldwide system has ever been so reasonable and so human."

Of the Brahman woman in the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Deccan, Mr. Rothfeld writies: "and never is she so true to herself as when she goes, sedately, to the temple. In her hand she carries the brass tray on which she has put her humble offerings of ochre powder and flowers with a wick burning beside them; and she goes; looking neither to the right nor to the left. She rings the bell which calls the God's attention to his worshipper, and walks the prescribed ceremonial steps round the idol with a grave, unquestioning dignity, and her whole life is one unceasing round of service in which humility is elevated by an ever—present sense of Divine ordinance." The book is full of such true, sympathetic touches. We recommend it warmly to our readers.

ANTIQUITIES OF RAJASTHAN,

ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF RAJASTHAN by Lieut.-Col. James Tod edited with an introduction and notes by W. Crooke, C.I.E., Oxford University Press. 52.

Do people actually read Tod's *Rajasthan* or do they offer it lip service as a classic buy stately editions, and dip into it as reference book when there is matter for dispute? It is unique tribute from the conqueror to the conquered, or rather, to avoid the objectionable word "conquered" in connection with *Rajasthan*, it is a unique tribute from a triumphant to a trembling ally At the time Tod wrote he was still fearful of what Britain might see fit to do to Mewar and her sister states. He pleads with passionate zeal for a generous enterpretation of the complex of treaties into which Britain had entered with the Chiefs. He declares in burning words that it is for Britain to choose between the gratitude and loyalty an ancient and unsubdued people, and her eternal and ineluctable scorn. Rajasthan was in his day delicately poised between the state of vassal and friend. She had called us in, to succour her against that mutual predatory foe, which had so long drained her resources and ours. Were we to play the part of King Stork? Fortunately a magnanimous policy prevailed, and the relationshi of Britain and Rajputana in the Great Wa would have given Tod intense satisfaction. Her princes were summoned both to th Council Chamber and the battlefield. One of them took his seat at the Imperial Council in 1917. Others served at A. H 2. and numerous Rajputs were decorated. The latest editor of the *Annals* confesses that he was partly spurred to his formidable task by "the leading part which the Rajputs played in the great war and the certainly that as a result of the Cataclysm they will be called to a larger share in the administration of India." Hence the reproduction in a more convenient form, for the modern student of Indian history and antiquities, of the most comprehensive monograph eve compiled by a British officer on one of th leading nations of India.

The new edition will certainly prove touchstone of the present day readableness of the *Annals*. They are found in thre light, well printed, beautifully illustrate volumes. The illustrations are the origina exquisite drawings of Tod's friend, Major Waugh. Mr. Crooke has too great a reverence for the classic work to tamper with the text, even where some of Tod's speculations have been put quite out of date by subsequent investigations into Indian history, ethnology, sociology, and achaeology. The jettison of these would have lightened the cargo, but obscured the workings of Tod's mind, and it is the case that those who not only refer to, but read the *Annals*, do so for the quaint kinks in the author's mind, for his outbursts of passion, his prejudices his caustic comments and sudden enthusiasms. Mr. Crooke has left every word as Tod wrote it, but he has also embodied in full and clearly distinguished notes of his own, the many places in which Tod's opinion and facts have to be corrected in the light of modern research. An imposing bibliography of the authorities consulted by Mr. Crooke for his notes gives some idea of the amount of research work done since Tod's day. But it must not be forgotten that Tod had access to some sources among Rajput archives never since opened to the curious student. He was also by temperament; by his popularity with the chief, as well as by the accident of his coming to them at an important transitional stage peculiarly fitted for his task. Much remains to be done to correct the bardic traditions by collecting and editing of M.S.S., by exeavations and other scientific methods. But nothing can displace Tod from his vantage ground as chronicler of Rajasthan while she was still isolaed and inaccessible, and the last guardian of Hindu beliefs and manners, against the rising tide of Mohammedan and British invasion. In his own ringing words he is the historian of "a people who throughout nine centuries of overwhelming depression maintained the exaltation of civilisation and the spirit, and customs of their forefathers. Rajasthan exhibits the sole example in the history of mankind of a people withstanding every outrage that humanity can inflict, or human nature sustain from a foe whose religion commands annihilation, yet rising buoyant from the pressure and making calamity a what's tore to courage."

T.

FLEET STREET AND DOWNING STREET.

Fleet Sreet and Downing Street, by Kennedy Jones, Hutchinson and Co. London.

Who is Mr. Kennedy Jones? To Indian readers this would be a problem. Mr. Kennedy Jones with that resourcefulness of thought and desire to oblig average reader which are supposed teristic traits which disting journalist solves it in a not appended to this volume. He tells that this book is written "by a man in the street who, having knowledge of both Fleet Street and Downing Street seeks to set forth such information as he has acquired not in any dogmatic spirit but in the hope that to those who are bewildered by the clash of these two contending forces in public life he may be able to elucidate much that is obscure." So we know just as we turn the very second page of the book what Mr. Kenney Jones is and what his mission in life purports to be. Mr. Jones the friend of Mr. J. L. Garvin as he takes care to remind us left Fleet Street seven years ago and since then a wonderful thing has been happened Friends have apparently been beseeching M Kennedy Jones and have, to quote Mr. Jones again repeatedly been urging him to set forth in detail the happenings of his sojourn in what is called the street of adventure by Mr. Philip Gibbs of the "Daily Chronicle" and or the street of Ink by Mr. H. Simonis of the "Daily News", i.e. Fleet Street a residence in which for the purpose of what is vulgarly called quill driving enables man to trace the rise and development the "Daily Press."

Mr. Jones attempts such an historical survey of the rise and development of th "Daily Press" helped by his good frien Francis Stopford, whose researches at th British Museum enabled him to prepare a codification of the development of the "Daily Newspaper" which interested and inspired Mr .Jones. To do Mr. Jones justice we ar quoting his very words again. An ancien wag in the classical days of Sanskrit litera ture coined a happy phrase called "Aho Rupam, Aho Dhvanih," which interpreted common Anglo Saxon means "You scrat'e my back and I scratch yours." This what Mr. Jones has successfully done in th volume before us.

But Mr. Jones is a modest man, although modesty is not a virtue generally practised by the agents of the Northcliffe Press. Mr. Jones in the very first sentence on the very first page of his book when he begins his author's note opines thus:—"It has been said that every man, even if he wrote only the story of his life, has within him the making of at least one book." We regret we have to confess Mr. Jones has proved himself the exception to this rule. But there is no doubt of Mr. Jone's modesty. Mr. Jones has the wisdom to declare "in my judgment the moment for such a book has not arrived and indeed may not arrive in my lifetime. Then Mr. Jones, why did you take the trouble? And how could you persuade Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. to issue a volume running into three hundred and forty-seven pages which contained all the magnificence of an author's note a prologue and an Epilogue and a sandwich in between them something which looks like a hurried rechauffe of an article from the Encyclopedia Britannica for the not inconsiderable sum of sixteen shillings? However there is an episode dedicatory to the volume and that throws a floor of light upon Mr. Jones' intentions In fact it gives us some clue to the Raison d' etre of this portentous production. Mr. Jones says "I dedicate this book to my many friends in Fleet Street, at the head of whom I pace my colleague for eighteen years, Alfred Harmsworth Viscount Northcliffe: I associate with this dedication the right Hon. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, the two outstanding men who to represent Fleet Street and Downing Street and who have never spared themselves in the cause of their country.

There we are. But it is difficult to find out at whose feet Mr. Jones is doing greater *Pooja* whether it is the apostle of yellow journalism whom he reveres, or whether is the canny Welshman whom he adores even more than the former.

Mr. Jones has tried to be learned and pedantic. He is of course a capable man and has been a brilliant journalist. He knows what advertising others means, and in this book he has successfully advertised himself. He has not forgotten to include in the volume a handsome photograph of himself, appending of course his signature. The book therefore contains after the prologue, not the prologue in Heaven of poor Goethe where he talked about God, but the prologue about himself by Mr. Jones, the book contains, we repeat, seems devoted to the Daily Paper, the Mid-Victor... paper and of c... Times Newspaper and there is, we really must not forget it, a gorgeous head line how we bought the "Times." There are two really interesting chapters one on the business of Fleet Street and the other on Woman in journalism. Mr. Jones has the knack of being readable otherwise he would not have been a successful journalist. His concluding section, that on the psychology of journalism is entertaining reading. As Mr. Jones is never shy we are not surprised to find him asserting "since I have sat in the House of Commons I have found the practice (of perusing every morning all the London dailies and the leading Provincial dailies) useful in two days. I am well informed on the trend of the various currents of Press opinion, and I am also not infrequently in a position to test how far and how accurately the Press represents public opinion."

We are glad Mr. Jones does so, but was it necessary to bring out a book to tell us that?

L. G. K.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A VETERAN.

Of great minds, which have survived the benumbing influence of the materialistic forces every-day business life, and which, looking back, take an intelligent survey of things and events of the past, the recollections and reminiscences are always sweet and refreshing. Apart from their sentimental aspect they have the additional value of engendering and quickening the historic sense in the generations to come. The memories of our forbears of the events and places that have un... the vast changes,—changes beyond recognition,—in the progressive march of modern civilization, standing against the present social structure, in their various aspects, enable us to appreciate better the diversity, richness and real greatness of the men who have been instrumental in bringing about revolutionary changes, social, political or topographical, unless we are totally devoid of the sense of comparative judgment. Hence pen-pictures have a value of their own. Two of the world's veterans have recently published their recollections, M. Clemenceau the "Lion" of France in the wider field of the growth of French politics, and our revered fellow-citizen Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha in the humbler field of Bombay's past. "My Recollections and Reminiscences 1860-1875", is a compilation of the "Shells from the sands of Bombay" by "Sandy Seventy" which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" in 1914, in days, as the present writer remembers, when Sir Dinshaw was the most prolific contributor to the columns of this paper on various subjects—economics, finance, local self-government and matters industrial, etc., etc. These articles have now been published, somewhat expanded, in bookform by the enterprising General Manager of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. K. T. Anklesaria, who appears in the new role of a publisher. The volume which is of 781 pages is extremely well got up and reflects great credit on the publisher who has spared no pains in making the book attractive by giving illustrations of old Bombay in the mid-Victorian period. To add to its merit, Sir Stanley Reed's most interesting foreward giving a general survey and making a critical analysis from the historical standpoint, will whet the appetite of all lovers of history. The "Gazetteer of Bombay" compiled by Mr. S. M. Edwardes from the notes prepared by Sir James Campbell, has a purely historic value, but Sir Dinshaw's "Recollections" written in his usual racy style, the literary merit of which is considerable, has the additional charm of being a vivid picture of the various social, political, educational and other activities which have been the contributory causes to the evolution of this present stately City of Bombay which has grown under the very eyes of the author. Before Sir Bartle Frere levelled the ramparts of the old narrow-walled town, very few could by any stretch of imagination picture, far less write upon, its rapid growth step by step into the biggest industrial City of India. Sir Dinshaw's memory is as sharp as ever, and his mind still retains all its vigour. With characteristic energy and in his own inimitable style he has recorded the process of conversion in the different formative periods. In days when industrialism is becoming more and more rampant very few will care to remember gratefully, as every honest citizen should, how the seed of social and intellectual life were sown by the Macintoshes, Wilsons, Grants, Wordsworths and Crawfords of old Bombay and readers, old or young, a vast majority of whom are immersed in commercialism will do well to study this remarkable book in leisure moments. But fluctuations in the Cotton market and Stock and Exchange and the mania for gambling in the racing season have unfortunately become matters of such absorbing interest to the present generation that the study of History or Aesthetics is given up as an occupation for cranks. Such has been bane and canker of commercialism, in which the mania for "speculation" with a view to get rich quickly deadens the higher susciptibilities of the mind. But Nature abhors monotony and there comes a period in all human mind when different food for thought is required for its recuperation. During such period the perusal of Sir Dinshaw's "Recollections" will have a most refreshing effect, besides increasing the store of one's informations. We strongly recommend to our readers a careful perusal of this interesting volume, the first edition of which has nearly run out, ere the publication is a fortnight old. We are informed that a second edition will have to be struck before the year is out.

"DNYAN GAMATNA GAUHARROE,"

The second part of the "Dnyan Gamatna Gauharroe" (or the "Casket of Gems") is published by Mr. Maneckshaw Dinshaw Mistry. Like the first part of the work, which was reviewed in these columns on April 28, 1918, this second volume is both interesting and instructive, covering a wide range of subjects, abounding in choice quotations from well known authors and scholars of the East and West. Shams-ul-Olma Dr. J. J. Modi, in a short preface, welcomes this publication and recommends its perusal to encourage the author in his literary efforts. Such a publication comes as a welcome relief in Gujerati literature, and should be encouraged by lovers of useful literature providing as it does, such wholesome food for young and old, of both sexes, alike. We sincerely hope that Mr. Mistry's labours will be generously appreciated by the Gujerati-reading public.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"The Life of Sir Herbert Tree" is now definitely promised for publication by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. It is not a biography in the conventional sense, but a collection of tributes to his memory by various well-known people who knew the late actor-manager more or less intimately. Lady Tree has written "A Trivial, Fond Record." which reveals her late husband in a very human light. Among other people who contribute to this memorial volume are Max Beerbohm, who writes "From a Brother's standpoint," Sir Gilbert Parker (To the Memory of a Friend), Haddon Chambers, Viola and Iris Tree, Edmund Gosse, Louis N. Parker, and Desmond MacCarty.

It occurred in a tramcar. Two women entered, followed by a nice little boy in a nice sailor suit, with "H.M.S. *Venus*" on his cap.

Mother explained to her friend how the lad had been lost and retrieved from the police-station, with touching references to the anguish of her own heart during his absence.

Observing that the small boy was showing signs of unsuitable pride, the stern mother boxed his ears soundly, with the remark:—"And a nice blinkin' beauty of a Venus you are, I don't think."

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If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND **PLAGUE MIXTURE**

Ague Specific for Dengue, remittent, intermittent, Jungle and other fevers of Malarial origin. Possesses Diaphoretic, and Tonic Actions and is free from bad after-effects. Price Re. One.

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Plague Mixture	0-10-0	Influenza Curative	1-0-0
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KEMP & Co., ALEMBIC Coy., (Princess St.), and all Chemists.

OR, DIRECT FROM

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Pharmacy Readymoney Building Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

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The answer to the IF in the "Advocate of India" of Last Week.

You were asked in the "Advocate of India" of 2nd Nov., 1920, if you would buy a car that was as nearly perfect as [redacted] this day and age.

THIS IS THE CAR—Read and think carefully.

MOTOR.	4 Cyl. enbloc, bore in., 3½ stroke 5 inches. Separate cylinder head, oil pan pressed steel.
CRANKSHAFT.	Drop forged, steel heat treated and ground.
TRANSMISSION.	3 speeds forward and reverse.
CLUTCH.	Cone.
LOCK.	Special thief proof, integral with starting and lighting board.
LUBRICATION.	Pump forces oil under pressure to bearings, cone shaft, cone rods, cylinders timing gear by splash.
COOLING.	Water with centrifugal pump, ball bearing fan, cellular radiator, capacity 4½ gallons.
SPRINGS.	Special steel spring stock, front semi eliptic, rear cantilever.
BRAKES.	Internal expanding (emergency). External contracting (service) on steel drums.
FRONT AXLE.	Drop forged 1 beam section, heat treated roller bearings for front wheel spindles.
REAR AXLE	Three-quarter floating type nickel steel bevel gear Pinion propeller shaft and main axle shafts chrome nickel steel. High duty Hyatt roller bearings are used on hubs and on differential. Axles carry no weight, weight of car borne by housing.
WHEELS.	Artillery steel felloes. Hayes demount rims.
TYRES.	Dominion grooved cord. 31 x 4 inches.
WHEELBASE.	108 inches, 56 in standard tread.
STEERING GEAR.	Worm and nut type with sliding wheel.
PETROL SUPPLY.	Twelve gallons tank, pressed steel in rear, Stewart vaccuum feed.
CARBURETTOR.	Carter, fitted with Ram's horn and hot-air stove, dash adjustment.
STARTING.	Westinghouse motor with bendix drive, three brush generator.
LIGHTING.	Equipped with Connecticut fixtures.
LIGHTS.	Adjustable focussing head lights, two side lights, 1 rear. All electric high tension distributor. Prestolite or Willard 108 hour six volt battery.
EQUIPMENT.	Comes complete with thief proof lock electric horn, tools, spare tyre and rim, foot pump with air gauge, extension trouble light, full set plate glass curtains, one man top windshield, electric cigar lighter, speedometer, motor meter on radiator in full sight of driver registering engine trouble and eliminating any chance of burnt bearings.

THERE IS NOT AN EXTRA TO BUY.

If you are still curious as to this wonderful car's name and if you are interested, call and interview the

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